MISSING PAGE

1 JULY 1889 1 TO 2

B. Gazette 62
143364

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 per.	957½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	330
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	40,000	100	All	6 do.	123
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	...	12½ do.	213
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	130

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000		1800
Albert Edward Mills		0	500 R		420
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,313	10	100	Rs. 3	94
Alfred Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000		—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	1,860	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & W. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Spin Mfg.	1,800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	590
Bellary S. & W. Mill	371	500	500	Rs. 22	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	425xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co. Manufacturing	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	775
Berar Ld.	2,73	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. Mfg. Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,100
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	7[illegible]	1,00	1,000	Rs. 0	1,075
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,00	750	750	Rs. 25	750
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	84	0	500	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	535
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	552½
Dunn Mills Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs.	710
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	15	15	Rs. 20	165
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,00	1,000	...	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	42	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2[illegible]	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	820
Howard & Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	1,5[illegible]	500	500		680
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	Rs. 3	791
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	685
India Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	322½
James Greaves Mill	1,32	500	500	Rs. 2	710
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld. Original	600	500			100
Increased	1,452			Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		100	1,000		850
Jewraj Baloo S. & W.	1,10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W.	75	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	685
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000		1,000	Rs. 0	1,015
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,600		10	Rs. 5	147
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100	2,050
Mahalaxmi S. & W	65	1,00	1,000	Rs. 28	550
Maharani Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	2[illegible]	250	Rs. 5	137½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,675
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,220
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	710
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000		260
Oriental S. & W. Co.	5,79[illegible]		625	Rs. 15	322½
People of India S.	1,000	5	25	Rs. 1	70
Presidency Mills Co.	745	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Prince of Wales S.	3,18[illegible]		125		15
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	695
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,250
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,340
Secunderabad S. & W	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	282½
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	919
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	690	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500	..	
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	575

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	760
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	380
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	...		232½
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,525
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	442½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	330
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	245
[illegible] Press	[illegible]	12[illegible]	[illegible]		55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	557½
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	390
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 60	290
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	445
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	3,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	94
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	655
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	575	Rs.	852½
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...		435
Cooper, Madon Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,00[illegible]	500	500	Nil	4[illegible]0
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	4[illegible]	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	5 / 100
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	215
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs	112
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95		105
Telephone Co. Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	140
Western India [illegible] Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 18
M. M. Mody & Co.					

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-1
Carolus	250
Mexican Dollars	221
Five-Franc Pieces	201
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	106-8
Gold Leaf	23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	23-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-9
Pekin	23-2-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	..
Four-and-a-half per cent.	801
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	110½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	109½
New [illegible] from 5 per cent. 1873	
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4⅛d.
Do. do	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do	4 Do	do. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do	6 Do.	do. 1s. 4 9-24.
Do. Credit	3 Do	do. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do	6 Do	do. 1s. 4¼d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do	do. 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do. 1s. 4 13-32d.
France	3 Do	do. 171¼
Do.	6 Do.	do. 171½
Calcutta	At sight	160 3-32
Do.	60 days	do. 99 5-16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days	do. 99¾
[illegible]	60 Do.	do. 223

[illegible]ECRETARY MATTHEWS' horse stumbled and [illegible], and the right hon. [illegible] steed's head. [illegible] sustained any-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Colaba, 5-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Clan Graham (s), from Liverpool. On the 29th :—Knight Errant (s), from Liverpool; City of Edinburgh (s), Glasgow ; Marlborough (s), Ilo-Ilo ; and Torpedo Boat F, Cowes. Yesterday :—Thames (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th :—Nurjahan (s), for Calcutta ; Wartburg (s), Hamburg ; and Avoca (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Avoca and Landaura left the dock on the 29th.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated on Saturday evening after a three-days' sitting.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Edinburgh entered the dock on the 28th ; the s.s. Clan Graham and Yesso on the 29th ; and the s.s. Wartburg left on the 29th.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th June 1889 was 203,309 maunds, and in money Rs. 45,601.

THE INDIAN-MIDLAND RAILWAY CO., LD.—The traffic receipts of the Indian-Midland Railway for the week ending 22nd June 1889, shows an increase of Rs. 40,003.

A JUROR'S FINE REMITTED.—The fine of Rs. 50 imposed by Mr. Justice Scott upon Caderdeena Ellias, a common juryman, the other day, was remitted on the juryman producing a medical certificate on Saturday last.

FIRE AT THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S DOCK, MAZAGON.—A large stock of coal at the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, was discovered to be on fire on Friday, but the fire was extinguished in time without much trouble.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.—On Saturday the boys of this club presented Mr. William Brown, their late popular captain, with a watch-chain and a clock, on his departure for an appointment at Mount Abu Railway School.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—Owing to the eclipse of the sun on Friday last some twenty-five thousand Hindoos visited the Kennedy Seaface for the purpose of bathing in the sea, a large number of Hindoos also visited the Walkeshwar Tank for the same purpose.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—A donation of Rs. 50 is given to the library by the members of the family of the late Mr. Cursetjee Bomanjee Sethna, subscribed at the third day's funeral ceremonies in memory of the deceased.

A WEST INDIAN VAGRANT.—John Cubble, a West Indian, who said he was born at Jamaica, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court by Constable Moore, on a charge of being a vagrant. His Worship directed Cubble to be taken to the Government Workhouse.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A blind Hindoo mendicant, whose name is unknown, and who is apparently about 30 years of age, accidentally fell into the Bholeshwar Tank on Friday last. He was rescued by some Gosavis, who witnessed the occurrence, but the man being unconscious he was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—A Mahomedan named Chand Ismail was charged yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper with trespassing in the house of a Pathan named Bhadur Khan. The complainant stated that he was asleep on his verandah on Saturday morning, his wife lying beside him, when she felt some one's hand on her foot. She raised an alarm, and her husband seized the accused, who was handed over to the police. The case was remanded for judgment.

AN EASILY COMMITTED ROBBERY.—A Hindoo carpenter named Dhamjee Dhurmajee, residing at Churnywady, accompanied by four of his Hindoo friends, went to the Kennedy Seaface to bathe. There they met a man named Naria, who quarrelled with one of Dhurmajee's companions and assaulted him. Dhurmajee interfered, when he too was thrown down by Naria, and robbed of a gold watch valued at Rs. 50. Naria then made off.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 1st Battalion Bombay Rifle Regiment at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille... London Life ... Coote.
Overture ... L'Italiana in Algieri ... Rossini.
Valse ... Ruddigore ... Buccalossi.
Cavatina... Lucia Di Lammermoor... Donizetti.
Valse ... Thine Alone ... Meissler.
Selection... Dorothy ... Cellier.
Galop ... Die Wilderer ... Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF A CLOCK.—Babajee Wittoo, a mill hand, was on Saturday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a clock valued at Rs. 15, the property of Luximon Krishna, a muccadum at the Sooonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mill, from his residence at Byculla, on the 7th April last. The accused after stealing the clock pledged it with a Marwaree named Mowla Khooshal, at Chunabutty Street, for a sum of 12 annas. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge and admitting two previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING POULTRY.—Rumzan Shaik Ally, a man having no fixed place of residence, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing two fowls valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of a cart-driver named Khanoo Manajee, from his residence in a hut at the Old Powder Works, Mazagon, on Friday morning last. The accused was arrested by the police with the two fowls in his possession while offering them for sale. Subsequently the two fowls were identified by the owner, Khanoo Manajee, as his property. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ENGINEER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—The case in which Mr. Ross, second engineer of the s. s. Simla, is charged with assaulting Scoliman Shabeedin, an oilman employed on board the same vessel, came on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday. Mr. S. Perry, chief engineer of the s. s. Simla, was called, and stated that he went on board the ship at Colombo a couple of hours after the alleged assault, when Sooliman complained to him of having been assaulted by the accused. Mr. Perry examined the mouth of the complainant, but saw no cut or abrasion of the skin. His Worship said that he had no doubt that the complainant had endangered the safety the ship by not attending to his work, and that the accused in trying to remedy his fault must have pushed him aside rather more roughly than he ought to. His Worship then discharged the accused with a caution.

THEFT OF AN UMBRELLA.—A Mahomedan named Waid Ismail was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court by Inspector Young, on a charge of stealing an umbrella belonging to Rajab Alli Budrudin. The complainant stated that at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning he left the umbrella outside his shop in Church Gate Street, and went inside to attend to some business, when he heard a cry in the street, and on looking outside saw the accused running away with the umbrella. He was arrested by a Parsee named Aderjee Manuckjee, and was handed over to the police. As the accused's manner was peculiar, his Worship remanded the case till Tuesday to allow of the accused being examined by the Police Surgeon.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Fakeer Mahomed Ahmed, a fireman serang on board of the s.s. Indramayo, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police on Friday evening last, that his watch, ring, and money, of the collective value of Rs. 58-7, had been stolen from the pocket of his coat. He hung his coat in his cabin at 6 in the morning, and at five in the evening he found the money missing from the pocket. A man who had been working on board as a day fireman, named Shaik Mahomed Hoossein, was suspected, and on his house being searched, the greater portion of the stolen property was recovered. Shaik Mahomed Hoosain was on Saturday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, with committing the above theft. On pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—Abdool Rymon Mudar, against whom there appeared a register of nine previous convictions, was on Saturday brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to steal a quantity of money, the property of Baboo Ragboo, from his shop at Duncan Road, on the 25th instant. The accused, it appears, went to the shop of the complainant, and asked the sons of the complainant to change a four-anna piece for copper money. The lad told him to wait a while, as his father would soon return and give him the change. The accused became angry, pulled open the drawer of the cash-box himself, and helped himself to a quantity of copper money. The boy shouted for assistance, when accused slapped him on the face and knocked him down. The police then appeared and arrested the accused. On admitting his several previous convictions, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHILD POISONED WITH OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a Mahomedan infant, aged 7 months, named Ahmed Adam, the son of Adam Ahmed, a dealer in cloth, living at Memonwarra Road. It appears the deceased's mother died six months ago, and the father got a nurse named Nusseebun to look after the child. About 9-30 p. m. on Friday last the nurse told the father that the deceased was unconscious. The father went and brought Dr. Ismail, who said the child was suffering from opium-poisoning and should be taken to hospital, and the father at once took the child to the J. J. hospital, where the child died at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. John William Shepperd, the assistant apothecary of the J. J. Hospital, who attended to the deceased, was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by opium. The following verdict was recorded :—" That the death of Ahmed Adam was caused by poisoning by opium, but by whom the opium was administered there is no evidence to say."

AN EX-SEPOY IN TROUBLE.—Constable Moore charged a Mahomedan named Shaik Mahomed Hoosein, who was formerly a sepoy in the Bombay Police Force and now an oilman on boardship, with the theft of a metal watch and chain, a gold ring, and Rs. 32 in cash, the property of the tindal of the s. s. Indramayo, named Fakeer Mahomed Fakeer Kumad. It appears that the complainant was in the habit of entrusting the key of his cabin to an oilman named Shaik Abdoola when he was at work. On Friday last, when going on duty, he as usual handed the key over to Shaik Abdoola, leaving a coat in the pocket of which were the articles and cash mentioned above. At five o'clock in the evening, when his work was concluded for the day, he went to have a bath, and sending for Shaik Abdoola, told him to go and bring him his coat. When Shaik went to the cabin he found that all the property from the pocket was missing, and he immediately went and told the complainant of the matter. A complaint was made to the police, who in the course of their enquiries discovered that Shaik had given the key to the accused at half-past one o'clock that day, as the latter had said he wanted to have a drink of water. The police thereupon searched the house of the accused, when all the property was found, save Rs. 11-15. On his own admission the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA GOPAL DESHMUKH.—The numerous friends of Sirdar Bahadur Gopal Rao *Hari* Deshmukh will be sorry to hear of the untimely death of his son, Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, B.A., LL.B., one of the subas of the Baroda State. The deceased after passing his examination in law, joined the Judicial Department of the British Government. His services then were transferred to the Baroda State, where he first got the appointment of Assistant to the Police Commissioner. He served in various capacities and won the confidence of H. H. the Gaikwar, and eventually rose to the distinguished post of a *suba*, in which capacity he served till his death. On several occasions his marked ability was borne testimony to both by the Baroda and British Governments in connection with the settlement of several delicate points at issue between the two Governments. The late R. B. Ranchandra Rao had been ailing for the past ten months from phthysis, and in spite of very careful treatment succumbed to the malady at his temporary residence at Kambata Hill. There seems to be a strange fatality in Deshmukh's family, for this is the third son that R.B. Gopalrao has lost within a few years. Of the remaining three sons one is a statutary civilian, another in the Bombay High Court, and the third, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, B. Sc., B.A., M.D., a distinguished graduate of the local University, Assistant to the Government Chemical Analyser, and a well-known medical practitioner. We very much regret to announce the news of the death of such an able officer.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
For Consent Decree.

698-63—M H Khan—For pauper. Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Mahomed Hoosein Ibrahim—Shamrao P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Naausha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.
186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs. Salemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.
84-89—Little, S F and N—Jan Mahomed Khalakdina and another vs Rahimtulla Khalakdina and another—Jefferson, B D and K.
265-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Sakharam Hurjee and others vs Jairam Luximonji and another—Jefferson, B D and K.
547-88—In person, paupers—Cooverji Veerji and others vs. Vellji Hurrichund—In person.
486-88—H Bicknell—Motee Mayachund vs. Gulfroo bin Jaffer Mahomed and others—M H Khan and in person.
298-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Oomer Oosman *alias* Haji Ebrahim Oosman vs Haji Allana Vydina *alias* Haji Ally Abdool and another—Payne, G and S.
454-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Maheshdas Govindram vs Dasuram Runchord and others—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

227-89—In person—Lallo Nanellal vs Kasidas Ghella and another.
290-89—Hore, C and B—Hunsraj Sooraj vs Megbai and another.
237-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Runchordas Harjiwandas vs Bai Suraj.
243-89—T A Bland—Motilal Bechardas vs Assumbhai Visram and others.

For investigation of pauperism.

14-89—In person—Ladi vs Herji Dadar and another—J C Cama.

Defended New Long Causes.

96-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobbaya Raghowji vs Cooverbai and another—Little, S F and N. Part heard.
89-89—F A Little—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Vullabhoy Khaabhoy and another—Payne, G and S, and in person.
110-89—Burder and B—Dewji Ramji vs Framji Eduiji Sonawalla and others—J C Cama.
115-89—M H Khan—Munguldas Tapidas vs Adamji Peerbhoy—Hore, C and B.
121-89—Pestonji and R—Jaithabai vs Ramchunder Narotum—Macfarlane, E and H.
102-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Haji Janmahomed Haji Joosub vs Poodiapoorail Mamally and others—Roughton and B (S. S.)
126-89—E Wilkin—Mohonlobhoy Magonbhoy vs Dulput Serechund in person.
127-89—Payne, G and S—Rana Karman, vs Agree Hasoo Luxmon—Jefferson, B D and K.
129-89—Chalk, W and S—Soora Sewaya Pochali vs Lingabai Coombaria and another. In person.
132-89—Tyabji and D—Lalji Doongersey and another vs Mahomed Ismail Muckba—Nanu and H.

MR. FRASER RAE writes to the *Temple Bar* :—" M. Taine, who is one of the greatest among living French critics, and who is an historian in the first rank, has estimated Macaulay more justly than many of Macaulay's countrymen have done. Indeed, M. Taine's admiration for the English writer has increased since he first devoted a long chapter to him in his 'History of English Literature.' I know this from personal conversation with my friend, M. Taine, but I can set it forth on the authority of his handwriting in the following extract from a note which I recently received : 'I read over again one or two of Macaulay's volumes every year. People now say in England that his talent is merely rhetorical, but that is not my opinion. To my mind he is, as an historian, the greatest artist and the first writer of this century, being incomparable in explaining, setting forth, narrating, co-ordinating, passing from one topic to another, and in varying his tone. I put on one side his opinions, his partisanship, his conclusions, all of which are subjects of controversy, and are secondary ; but regards his art he is in advance of every one else.' "

How will the Shah appreciate Scotch life and scenery? He is to be ciceroned in the Highlands by Sir Algernon Borthwick and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Captain and Brevet Major E. A. Travers, 4th Aide-de-Camp, to be officiating Aide-de-Camp, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, officiating as Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry. Dated 24th May 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major G. H. C. Dyce, District Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Oudh District, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 1st Class, Allahabad District.

Captain L. C. Dundas, D. S. O., Station Staff Officer Delhi, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Allahabad District.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon G. T. Mould, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major Calthrop, appointed Medical Store-keeper, Mian Mir.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon L. G. Fisher, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major Fi[illegible]nden, transferred to civil employment.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain A. J. R. Hutchinson, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Goad, seconded on appointment as Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, and to remain seconded.

Captain H. A. Carleton, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Hutchinson.

Lieutenant H. Smith, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Carleton.

Lieutenant C. W. Rawlins, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub. pro tem., vice Smith.

Lieutenant H. H. Gough, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Rawlins.

18th Bengal Lancers.—Captain C. P. W. Pirie Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Eardley-Wilmot, seconded for appointment on the Staff.

Lieutenant K. Chesney, Squadron [illegible] and Adjutant, to be Squadron Commander, sub. pro tem., vice Pirie.

Lieutenant C. Swanston, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Chesney.

Lieutenant [illegible] Housden, officiating Squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Swanston.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 21st Madras Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.—Captain H. B. Brownlow, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant.

3rd. Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant W. P. Anderson, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, vice Richardson, vacated on promotion to Captain. Dated 18th May 1889.

9th. Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant C. McL. Porteous, Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

10th. Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. F. V. S. Venner, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master.

12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment.—Surgeon A. Coleman to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Macleod, transferred to the 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.

14th Sikhs.—Surgeon D. G. Marshall to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Deare, transferred temporarily to civil employment.

16th Lucknow Regiment.—Surgeon J. C. Lamont to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Roberts, transferred for temporary employment under the Foreign Department.

18th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon B. K. Basu, M.D., to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade Surgeon Potter, M.D.

20th Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon W. J. Buchanan to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major McGregor.

29th Punjab Infantry.—Captain F. C. Maisey, 2nd-in-command, sub. pro tem., 30th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-command, with effect from date of joining, vice Ried, officiating as Commandant.

44th Goorkha Light Infantry.—Captain H. O'Donnell, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub. pro tem., vice Pernan, seconded for employment on the Staff in Japan, and to remain seconded.

Lieutenant H. W. Priestly, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub. pro tem., vice O'Donnell, and to remain seconded.

Lieutenant G. R. Row, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, to be Wing Commander, sub. pro tem., vice Priestly.

2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.—Lieutenant R. C. Luard, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 5th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Nicolay, on leave.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Surgeon Major A. W. Mackenzie to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major T. Moloney, proceeded on sick leave.

5th Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant H. M. Allen, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 22nd Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenants :

2nd Lieutenant H. L. D. Fordyce, Royal Artillery ; E. V Martin, Royal Dublin Fus ; W. E. White, West Riding Regiment ; E. N. Obbard, Leicester Regiment ; E. H. Gorges, C. S. East mead, and V. N. Fitz Gibbon 2nd Battalion Man. Regt ; F. W. Daniell, Bedfordshire Regiment ; J. A. Wilding, Royal Inniskilling Fus.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following postings :—

Deputy Surgeon General G. C. Chesnaye to the administrative medical charge of the Lahore District.

Deputy Surgeon General E. O. Tandy to the administrative medical charge of the Bundelkhund and Narbudda Districts.

The following appointments are made in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master General's Department :—

Lieutenant R. E. Galindo, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to officiate as paid Attache from the 23rd April 1889, vice Captain Mason, officiating as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Lieutenant E. S. Heard, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to officiate as paid Attache from the 25th April 1889, vice Lieutenant Southey vacated.

Captain L. C. O. Stuart, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fort William to Allahabad for duty with No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Scottish Division.

Lieutenant G. G. Traherne, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Roorkee to Jalapahar for duty with No. (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

Second Lieutenant H. A. Lake, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Roorkee to Fyzabad for duty with L Battery 4th Brigade.

The undermentioned officers passed the colloquial examination in the Parvatiya language on the 22nd May 1889 :

Major C. A. R. Sage, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain L. Fulton. do.

Lieutenant R. E. Galindo, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, was employed on special duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Department from the 15th November 1888 to the 14th February 1889.

Lieutenant R. E. Galindo, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, is appointed an unpaid Attache in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Department, with effect from the 2nd March 1889.

Lieutenant E. Bell, Worcestershire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, pending orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

With the sanction of Government, the undermentioned medical subordinate is permitted to resign the service :—

3rd grade Hospital Assistant Karim Baksh.

With the sanction of Government, the services of No. 378, 3rd grade Hospital Assistant Mirza Fayaz Ali Beg, are dispensed with.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England : 1st Battalion Border Regiment.—Captain H. M. Richardson, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant H.J. Sherwood, Royal Engineers, from date of availing himself of it to 15th October 1889, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence : Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieutenant H. C. Ricketts (officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 15 Bengal Cavalry), to Rawalpindi, from the 1st July to the 10th October 1889, to study the native languages.

[illegible] Bengal Lancers.—Captain E. [illegible] Rivett-Carnac to Simla, on private affairs, for two months, from date of availing himself of it, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant J. W. A. Marson, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. [illegible] BOMBAY, [illegible]

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and [illegible] (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" [illegible] the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + [illegible] barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average [illegible] during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total [illegible] anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the [illegible] and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) [illegible] and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. [illegible] ature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature [illegible] temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference [illegible] temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate [illegible] air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of ten numbers 0 to 10, [illegible] overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference [illegible] actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rain past 24 hours.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi	29·552	—·023	—·008	S E	4	82·2	90·5	81·1	—0·3	75				
Agra	29·531	—·024	—·042	S E	8	86·2	95·0	81·9	—0·7					
Allahabad	29·637	+·010	+·059	E	6	79·2	88·9	77·1	—0·4	93	10			
Jhansi	29·563	+·069	—·016	S S W	9	81·4	94·0	78·4	—2·4	84	8			
Jacobabad	29·520	+·076	+·041	S S E	3	95·2	115·2	91·7	+8·7	51				
Karachi	29·490	—·067	—·071	W	23	85·0	92·7	82·7	+0·5	79	10			
Ajmere	29·509	—·064	—·094	N E	5	81·3	99·8	79·6	+1·9	89	10			
Deesa	29·573	—·001	—·048	W N W	18	78·3	90·2	76·5	—2·9	90	10	1·71		
Rajkot	29·557	—·038	—·081	W	13	82·3	91·0	78·6	+2·7	83	10			
Neemuch	29·579	+·009	—·072	S W	11	73·7	79·3	72·2	—2·4	97	10	3·40		
Indore	29·649	+·095	—·017	S W	10	74·3	75·6	72·1	—1·2	93	10	0·02		
Saugor	29·601	+·130	—·016	W	9	77·2	82·1	72·6	—2·4	86	10	0·03		
Jubbulpore	29·604	+·122	+·023	W S W	6	76·8	85·4	73·6	+0·4	92	8	1·25		
Hoshangabad	...													
Khandva	29·655	·064	—·014	S W	10	78·8	79·2	74·2	—1·8	90	7	0·07		
Raipur	...													
Nagpur	29·683	+·07[illegible]	+·028	W S W	14	79·7	88·2	74·6	—0·7	88	8	...		
Amraoti	29·695	+·085	+·027	W S W	12	79·7	88·2	72·9	—0·5	78	7			
Akola	29·690	+·066	+·0[illegible]	N W	8	79·8	87·0	74·7	—0·2	78	5			
Surat	29·680	+·034	—·008	W N W	L	84·5	94·1	74·6	—3·7	62	10	0·04	2·41	
Malegaon	29·670	+·062	—·032	W S W	10	78·0	89·9	74·1	+0·2	79	10	0·26	2·10	
Bombay	29·702	+·024	—·045	W S W	29	81·9	84·9	77·2	—0·4	87	10	0·65	20·55	
Poona	29·731	+·037	—·010	W	13	77·6	82·4	71·0	—0·5	75	7	0·04		
Sholapur	29·750	+·073	—·005	S W	10	79·7	92·7	72·5	+0·4	72	6	...		
Ratnagiri	29·768	+·065	—·012	W S W	10	82·3	85·9	77·4	+1·9	77	10	0·05		+7·44
Belgaum	29·799	+·059	—·016	W	5	7[illegible]	77·2	68·9	+1·6	94	10	0·15		
Goa	29·817	+·079	...	W	14	83·0	[illegible]	79·0	...	93	3	0·11		
Karwar	29·804	+·029	—·032	W	F	82·0	[illegible]	75·7	+0·5	87	4	0·58		
Mangalore	29·822	+·016	—·032	W	3	80·4	86·3	78·4	+3·6	91	10	0·12		
Calicut	29·875	+·004	—·026	S	4	77·0	78·8			97	10	1·18		—4·97
Cochin	29·893	+·000	—·022	S E	M	77·0	84·2	74·2	+0·6	93	10	3·17	35·20	—3·70
Bangalore	...													
Secunderabad	29·805	+·089	+·033	W S W	11	76·0	86·1	72·9	+1·[illegible]		7	0·09		—1·26
Masulipatam	29·741	+·042	+·019	S W	6	81·8	93·6	79·5	+1·0				12·06	
Bellary	29·801	+·025	+·037	W	12	82·0	92·9	75·4	+0·6	68			1·78	—3·31
Cuddapah	...													
Madras	29·797	+·065	—·016	Calm	13	96·2	96·2	79·1	—0·2	86	10	...	2·94	—0·35
Coimbatore	...													
Trichinopoly	...													
Negapatam	29·826	+·025	+·015	W S W	8	83·9	85·4	75·7	—1·3	71	4			
Colombo	...													

In column "Wind rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

a Thunder-storm. *b* Thunder and lightning at distance. *c* Dust-haze. *d* Dark gloomy weather. *e* Continuous rain. *f* Passing showers during day. *g* Gale of wind. *h* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scud. *i* Monsoon set in. *j* Sea falling. *k* Sea rough.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has risen moderately on the Malabar Coast, briskly in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, rapidly at Jacobabad, Jhansi, and at most of the stations in Berar and the Central Provinces, and very rapidly at Saugor, Allahabad, Jubulpore and Indore. Elsewhere there has been a moderate fall.

In the absence of observations from stations in the Northern Punjab, the centre of the barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report cannot be exactly determined, but it is probable that it to-day lies somewhere to the N.-W. of Jhansi between Ajmere and Delhi, and may possibly now pass westward through Rajputana and Sind.

Variations from the normal are very irregular to-day. On the Malabar Coast and in the Bombay Presidency, the barometer is slightly below the average, and in Berar and at most stations in the Madras Presidency it is slightly above it. Elsewhere changes are considerable and show that an area of low pressure is overlying Gujarat and Rajputana.

On the Malabar Coast winds are light and variable, except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind and Rajputana, moderate winds are blowing from W. S W. to N. W., but the wind velocity at Deesa and Karachi has increased greatly since yesterday.

Except in Sind and Rajputana the maximum temperature in the shade has fallen generally below the average, the fall being greatest at Negapatam, Khandwa, Neemuch, and Indore. The highest maximum temperature in the shade recorded during the past 24 hours was at Jacobabad, where the thermometer rose to over 115°. At no other stations did it reach 100°.

The mean temperature of the day has increased moderately at almost all stations, except those in Gujrat and Central India.

Humidity has increased generally in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and on the Coromandel Coast it appears to be increasing rapidly.

Skies are overcast almost everywhere.

Rain is reported from all stations in the Bombay Presidency (except Sholapur), the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India, and the Malabar Coast. At Ajmere, Deesa, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Secunderabad and Madras, there has been moderate rain ; the largest amounts reported are 3·17" at Cochin, 1·83" at [illegible]balient, 3·40" at Neemuch, and 1·71" at Deesa.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Graham, 1,916 tons, Captain C Alexanderson, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W H Barham, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurjahan, 1,936 tons, Captain A S Young, sailed on Saturday evening for Cannanore and Calcutta and intermediate coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Knight Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J. Matthews, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, from Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,875 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Karagola, 597 tons, Capt R W Gimblett, cleared on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Bahrein—Mr Shaik Husseen Mungabee and son. For Kurrachee—Mr J G Grant, Mr Charles Maclinton and son. For different ports—Sixty-six deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Marlborough, 1,164 tons Captain J. Kidder, arrived in harbour on Saturday at 11 a.m. from Ilo-Ilo with a cargo of sugar. The Marlborough left Ilo-Ilo, being bound for Delaware Breakwater for orders. The weather was very stormy, the sea ran very high, and the vessels could not make her way through the rough sea. She ran short coals, water and provisions ; and the captain finding Bombay to be the nearest port, steered for it, and arrived in the harbour at 11 a.m. on Saturday. On her way to Bombay, the Marlborough experienced very strong south-westerly gales ; the sea was running very high, breaking over the ship several times. But very little rain fell. Only when a short distance from the Outer Light-house, a smart shower of rain fell. During her whole journey the Marlborough had very bad and rough weather.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. King Arthur	1617	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ City of Edinburgh	2101	Barham	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Tanjore	1102	Raffin	F	Hajee Cassum
„ Kirby Hall	16-8	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Indramayo	2662	Leslie	N	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Etolia	2031	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Wartburg	1132	von Freeden	Q	Gibbs & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Deccan	2022	Aikinson	2	Hajee Cassum.
„ Singapore	2231	Parodi	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Gwalior	1603	Nantes	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Peshawur	2977	Moule	6	P. & O. Co.
„ M. Teresa	2011	Gutmann	7	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
„ Busheer	539	Forbes	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Chupra	1432	Anderson	10	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Clan Graham (s)	Alexandrs'n	Liverpool, May 31.
29	Knight Errant (s)	Mathews	Liverpool, May 26.
	Cy. of Edinburgh.	Barham	Glasgow, May 5.
	Marlborough (s)	Kidder	Ilo Ilo.
	Torpedo Boat F	Reeves	Cowes.
30	Thames (s)	Seaton	London.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Nurjahan (s)	Young	Calcutta, &c.
	Wartburg (s)	von Freeden	Hamburg.
	Avoca (s)	Bettlefsen	Zanzibar.
30	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Yesso, for Kurrachee.
„ Busheer, for Marmagao.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

25 Nuddea s ... Stafford ... New Castle N. S. W. May 23.
Java s ... Megasias ... Bombay, June 1.
Cawdor s ... Jardella ... Melbourne, May 3.
26 Africa s ... Wood ... Singapore June 12.
Golconda s ... Lostit ... London, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.—Ship Belfast.
June 26.—Ship Argus.

MADRAS.

June. DEPARTURES.

25 Secundra s ... Rangoon.
Chindwara s ... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—491 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 1,787 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co ; 6,000 cwts sugar, F E Durham ; 32 bales cotton Booth and Co ; 50 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 2 cases furniture C Premchand ; 800 cwts wheat, M Peonja and Co ; 300 bales wool, N Khatao ; 10,000 dholls coir yarn, D Moolchund.

FOR LONDON.

Indramayo s—41 cwts gum Arabic, N Damjee ; 50 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 cwts deerhorns W Gamjee ; 3 cases peacock feathers, E Purdeen ; 14 bales untanned hides, W Gamjee ; 55 bales tanned hides and skins, E Gamjee and Co ; 4 cwts dry ginger, G Gamjee ; 9 bales tanned skins M Fazul and Co ; 2 bales untanned hides, E Esmall ; 2 cwts gum, J Premjee ; 80 cwts gum Arabic, N Morojee ; 187 cwts cloves, C Sumar.
Peshawar s—20 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—6,498 cwts wheat and 1,400 cwts castor seed, G Fachiri.
Siam s—5 boxes specie, the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld.

FOR HAVRE.

Indramayo s—5 bales untanned hides, W Gamjee.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co Ld ; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Bu Bevan and Co, Ld ; 704 cwts linseed, J Kersten.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1 case german silver vessels, W H Nebe and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—160 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

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IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1889, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of Mr. Kaikhusrow Dhunjibhoy Mehta, the mortgagee, and on account of the Western India Flour Mills, Ld., the mortgagors, the following property pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of April, 1887, and made between the said company of the one part and the said Kaikhusrow Dhunjibhoy Mehta of the other part.

All that piece of land with the Mill buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situated on the north side of Grant Road, without the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1338 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue, under old No. 2, and new Nos. 13, 465, and new survey number 6964 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 84, and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Premji Praaji, now in the occupation of the mortgagors, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Oosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio DeSouza, and now the estate of the late Mr. James Bapty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all buildings and improvements erected, built and made upon or about the said land, hereditaments and premises, and all such so many and such part and parts of the plant, engines, boiler, machinery, mills, utensils and other implements belonging to the said Company, now being in or about or belonging to the said Mills, bakery works, buildings, lands and premises and used and employed in or about the trade or business carried on there by the said Company, as one of the nature of fixed or moveable plant or machinery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LAND AT GUNBOW STREET AND HORNBY ROW, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1889, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable plots of building land offered for sale by Public Auction, situate at Gunbow Street and Hornby Row, and in lots Nos. III A, 2, 3, and 4—

Lot No. 1 comprising an area of......	101·80 square yards.	
„ 1 A „ the right to arcade over the street and over an area of	42·50	„
„ 2 do. an area of	73·36	„
„ 3 do. do.	23·83	„
„ 4 do. do.	42·23	„
Total......	283·72 square yards.	

The land is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Sorabjee Cawasjee Mody, on the south by Gunbow Street, on the east by vacant land forming part of Gunbow Street, and on the west by the Hornby Row, and the said land is assessed under Collector's old Nos. 284 and 580, new Nos. 2562 and 5188 old, Survey Nos. 23 and 24, and new Survey Nos. 8908-2 and 8909, and Municipal Assessment ward Nos. 1810-1841, Street Nos. 10 and 12, Gunbow Street, and Nos. 81 and 83, Hornby Row. The land will first be put up for sale in one lot, and in the event of the biddings not reaching the reserve price to be fixed by the Commissioner, it will be again put up in the several lots shown on the plan, lots 1 and 1 A being sold together.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 364 OF 1888.

Bapty Brothers and Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company having its registered office at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiffs.

vs.

Shapurji Rustomji Aretinwalla, residing at No. 12 Gunbow Lane, within the Fort, and Naroji Pallonji Kapadia, residing at Colombo, Ceylon, and carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Shapurji Rustomji Aretinwalla and Co., and Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Shapurji Rustomji Aretinwalla, an Insolvent ....Defendants.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 27th day of September 1888, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 16,502-5-7 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated 11th day of October 1888, the following moveable property was attached amongst other things, namely—One blackwood carved cupboard, one reading lamp, two blackwood cots, pictures, clocks, empty glass jars, copper handas, brass lotas, cupboards, school and reading books, pamphlets, chairs, China saucers, soup plates, dinner plates, empty bottles of sizes, empty stone jars, copper lotas, and tapalas earthen jars with pickles, large empty boxes, &c., &c.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of July 1889, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 15th day of May 1889, put up for sale by Public Auction at the rooms of Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, Auctioneers, No 4, Forbes Street, Fort, the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information as to conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 13th day of June 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 1, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st July, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white nansooks.
2 „ „ shirtings.
1 case boots and shoes.
11 dozen woollen jerseys.

A quantity of wearing apparel, bookshelves, writing table pictures, copper stove, linen, toys, plated teapot, bucket and milk jug, liqueur frame, Gladstone bag, cigarettes, and flooring tiles.

100 cases each 64 doz. yellow honey white Windsor and old brown Windsor soap.

1 case 200 doz. scissors.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Aba Ally Mahomed.
HA Durst 91 HM 2—1 case belts.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sullaman Esmail.
P 1169-70—2 cases varnish ex s. s. Yesso.
1171-80—10 drums turpentine ex s. s. Yesso.

On account and at the risk of Wullijee Essajee of Poona, who has failed to take delivery—
6 cases Peek Frean and Co.'s biscuits, ex. s.s. Yesso.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Suleman—
H MS H.—1-5—1 case cream-coloured half hose.
7330—1-5—5 cases men's yellow half hose.
HS B—1-4—1 cases white hemmed handkerchiefs.
2224—1 —1 case undershirts.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahim Jeemabhoy.
B W and C—10030—1 case canvas hose.

On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee Mistry.
B R and B—7023—1 case mouldings ex Huzara.
B R and B—7693— cases Plate glass ex Balimbo.
B R and B—7615—½-2 cases 4 Plate glass ex Henzada.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light strong dog cart.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 club bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trowsers and suits, consisting of fancy check coating, Japanese coating, spotted coating, black and white check coating, check suiting, cockscrew coating, black twill, fancy venecian, check and stripe coating, all wool check coating, all-wool bird's eye coating, check venetian, colored coating, white serge, black coating, blue coating, Scotch cashmere, &c.

The pieces which are from 12 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit buyers, and are on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Leeladher Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Jatha Rutonsey and Jaithalal Tribhowandas—

1 bundle superior Bussorah pearls, weighing about 879 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Leeladhur Javerchand, and on account and at the risk of Jethlal Tribhowandass and Jaitha Ruttonsey—

A claim of Rs. 3,000, due on a promissory note payable 6 months after date, passed by R. W. Balajee to Colonel G. F. Beville on 15th January, 1889, and endorsed by the said Colonel Beville to the said Jaithalal Tribowandas.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On MONDAY next, the 8th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

1 case of valuable books consisting of several copies of Lives and Public Services of Hon. Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, Pictorial History of the World, Life of General U. S. Grant, Treasury of Music, and Lives and Public Services of Hon. James G. Blain and General John A. Logan.

The books are on view.

SALE OF WROUGHT IRON BEAMS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a godown in Barrack Lane, near the Shipping Office, within the Fort, by order of Messrs. Schiller, Dosogne and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. James, Greaves and Co., the undermentioned 8 wrought iron beams (girders) from the provident Company's works.

2 beams 21' 3" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 „ 17' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 „ 25' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 „ 18' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of ¾ hs share in a landed Property, situate at Surat.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th July, at 4 p.m.

The three-fourths share of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, in a house situate in Farampoora, near Rustampoora, in Surat. This will be a final sale, and the property will be sold outright.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 1, 1889.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 23, Church Street.

NOTES

ON

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"AGENTS WANTED."

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co, our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 98¾; and in Paris French Rentes were up ¼ per cent., at 84½. The price of Silver remained at 42d. per oz. in London; and Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £67 for Fours and £69⅞ for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 107¾. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was raised ⅛ per cent., making it stand at 1⅜ per cent.; but on Indian Bank Paper the rate remained at 2 per cent. The Indian Council placed three lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4⅛d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained at the regular allotments on Wednesday. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay consisted of £130,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold. Hard Spelter was 10s. per cwt. dearer, at £13. The Paris rate of exchange on London declined 1½ centime yesterday, say to francs 25.16½.

The upward movement in Linseed continues, Calcutta seed having further advanced in Mincing Lane yesterday 3d. per quarter to arrive by both routes in a firm market, Bombay seed, however, remaining unchanged at 43s. 6d. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed is also called firm, and Yellow Cawnpore is quoted as before, but Calcutta Brown comes 6d. per quarter higher to arrive. For Poppyseed 44s. nominal is still named. Coffee was quiet, and 93s. per cwt. is quoted for Mid.-Plantation, which shows a decline of 4s. per cwt. from Reuter's last previous quotation of the 19th instant. In Mark Lane the Wheat market was dull, and the price of Club No. 2 to arrive, via the Canal receded 3d. per quarter. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,310,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday with spot prices quite unchanged; but with the slight advance of 1-64d. in American arrivals for June-August and October-November deliveries, the rates in other positions being unaltered. The sales were again 10,000 bales, including again 600 Surats. The Imports were nil. The Manchester market was quiet but steady, and the quotations wired show no further change. The Liverpool market closed firm this afternoon, Surats quiet, and with prices quite unchanged, the total Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, including 500 Surats.

Reviewing the Liverpool week by the aid of the statistics wired last evening by Reuter, we find some accession of business, the total sales having been 5,000 bales more than in the preceding week, at 46,000 bales; but about the same quantity of cotton was taken by the trade and forwarded, at 87,000 bales. The Imports were 17,000 bales less, at 24,000 bales. The total stock had diminished by 32,000 bales; but, as will be seen from the figures which we give below for comparison, it stood yesterday at 177,000 bales more than at this time last year, while the deficiency, compared with 1887, had become reduced to only 16,000 bales. The stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less than last week, at 150,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off during the week by 100,000 bales; that of East Indian Cotton by 32,000 bales; and, compared with the figures for the preceding two years, those wired by Reuter yesterday show an increase of 35,000 bales, and a decrease of 310,000 bales respectively; while of East Indian Cotton there were 71,000 bales more in sight as against last year and 150,000 bales less than in 1887. There had been no movement in spot prices during the week; but in American arrivals an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. per lb. had been established, the greater rise having been in the nearer positions. The price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool was still 9-16d. higher than at the same time last year and ⅛d. above that ruling in 1887.

Spot Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent. in New York yesterday, say to 11 cents, and September and August Futures were one point higher, at 10·13 cents, and 10·58 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making the week's total 2,000 bales only, and the total figures for the season now show an excess of only 38,000 bales compared with 1887-88, but of 286,000 bales as against 1886-87. To-day the spot price was unchanged and futures were slightly higher. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales against 1,100 bales last year and 1,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	2,000	5,000	4,000
„ exports to U. K..........	8,000	1,000	11,000
„ „ Continent......	2,000	6,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,475,000	5,437,000	5,189,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,707,000	2,679,000	2,561,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,883,000	1,769,000	1,675,000
Stock in the Ports..........	197,000	27,000	273,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th ultimo affords the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,560,000	1,525,830	1,870,000
„ „ Surats	407,000	336,195	557,180

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	816,000	638,580	832,130
„ London	17,000	1,000	21,000
American Afloat	10,000	3,000	13,000
East Indian „	55,000	54,000	120,000
	898,000	72,580	986,130
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 1-16d.	5d.	5 15-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛d.	4 5-16d.	4⅛d.
Difference....	1 11-16d.	1 3-4d.	1 13-16d.

Business in Cotton in our local market continues on a most limited scale, the purchases reported this evening summing up a few hundred bales only, consisting of Akola, at Rs. 214½; Bengals, at 209; and Compta, at Rs. 219½ per candy. The tone of the market keeps steady, however, and prices are quoted as before all round.

WHEAT has been firm to-day at previous prices notwithstanding the dull state of the market on the other side; but only a moderate business has transpired.

SEEDS have been in less enquiry at the enhanced rates, and transactions have been upon a smaller scale both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; but a further advance of 1 anna per cwt. in the former has been obtained, and we now quote Rs. 7-2-0 to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. Other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	2,88	bales.
Wheat..............................	9,29	cwts.
Linseed	5,58	„
Rapeseed	8,85	„
Poppy Seed	1,20	„
Castor Seed	1,48	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, not to say dull. Cotton is quoted at 20s. per ton to U. K. and Continental Ports, excepting Marseilles, which is 6d. cheaper, and generally at 18s. 9d. for Seeds and Wheat; but there is little enquiry per tonnage, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the announcement of the new Government Loan for two hundred lakhs, has been steady at a partial advance of 1-32d., though 1s. 4⅛d. for 3 months' sight credits has been done in one direction. Scarcely any business, however, has been done to-day either way, and we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...		1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits	do. ...	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Francs	do. ...	1·71½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, but rates have been steady at 100⅝ for Four per cents for cash and Tuesday's settlement, and at 100 9-16 for the 30th July account, with sellers at the latter rate. For 4½ per cents 104½ nominal is again quoted.

SHARES continue to attract but little attention, and the following are the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening:—Coorla Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 535; Hindostan and Queen are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 820 and Rs. 905, respectively; Imperial are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 575; and Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ up at Rs. 1,220. Munmar Press are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 245. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 down, at Rs. 3,400. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,205. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 987½ per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3].

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

THORNHILL—June 13, at Brighton, the wife of Lieut J Thornhill, 6th Regiment L I. of a son. (By telegraph.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—June 26, at Poona, the wife of Fred. Young, Deccan Revenue Survey, of a son.

DEATHS.

SOUTHWELL-PIPER—June 30, at Poona, Theresa, the infant daughter of F. Southwell-Piper.

WOOD—June 29, at Karachi, on his way to Bombay, from heat apoplexy, Thomas Wood, Storekeeper, Sindh-Pishin State Railway, aged 55 years and 2 months.—(English and Australian papers, please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MALPASS—June 21, at Ranikhet, the wife of A Malpass, Supervisor, Military Works, of a son.

MEE—June 24, at Madras, the wife of Mr G F Mee, of the Locomotive Department, Madras Railway Company, of a son and heir.

SMYTHIES—June 22, at "Charleston" Mussoorie, the wife of A Smythies, Forest Department, of a daughter.

SWAN—June 26, at 15, Garden Reach, the wife of Peter Swan, of a daughter.

YONGE—June 24, at Whitmore Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of G Q Yonge, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MORRIESON—May 31, at 47, Duke Street, St James', London, Edward Currie Morrieson, Bombay Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law, aged 30.

NIBLETT—June 19, at Sultanpur, Margaret (Vixie), second and only surviving child of Robert and Kathleen Niblett, aged 5 months and 10 days.

O'SULLIVAN—June 26, at Madras, Emily Victoria, the beloved wife of Arthur Patrick O'Sullivan, and only daughter of H E Dallison, Esq, Ordnance Department, aged 18 years.

VYALL—June 17, at Sialkot, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Honorary Surgeon Joseph Vyall, aged 37 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ANOTHER SELF."—Thanks, but the correspondence on the subject was closed on Friday.

"A BHATIA."—Over your own name only.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

MR. LABOUCHERE has lost no time in availing himself of the indiscretion of those concerned in publishing in the *Times* a long panegyric on what is known as the Mehdi Hassan scheme for arranging matters between the Nizam's Government and the Concessionaires of the Deccan Mines. That remarkable document saw the light on the 7th of June, and on the 27th of the month Mr. Labouchere presented a formidable interrogatory to the Under-Secretary for India, based on the statements in that presentment of the case, the substance of which was telegraphed out to us by the Central News Agency. Our London correspondent wired to us simultaneously that the publication in the *Times* had done serious injury to the prospects of a settlement on the terms proposed, that the India Office would probably withhold its sanction, and that the matter would be brought before the House of Commons. We need not here repeat the *precis* of the statement in the *Times* as given by Mr. Labouchere; it will be found in another column. The honourable member gave prominence to the fact that Messrs. Freshfield were appointed the Nizam's Solicitors on the advice of the India Office, and then proceeded to ask whether Messrs. Freshfield had offered the terms of settlement to Mr. Watson without having first obtained the sanction of the Nizam's Government, and threatened to throw up the case rather than communicate the Nizam's terms to Mr. Watson. Pushing this point home, Mr. Labouchere asked whether Messrs. Freshfield gave as a reason for the compromise that Mr. Watson could injure the Nizam's credit in the city, ignoring the fact that the Report of the Parliamentary Committee had declared that Mr. Watson was in the same boat with Sirdar Diler Jung. The Under-Secretary was asked whether the correspondence between the Hyderabad Government and Mr. Howell would be submitted to Parliament for opinion thereon before assenting to a final settlement. Sir John Gorst replied with diplomatic caution. He pronounced the statement in the *Times* to be premature, which it certainly was. He pleaded ignorance of the confidential communications which passed between Messrs. Freshfield and the Nizam's Government—an amazing ignorance, seeing that all the correspondence on the subject of the compromise has passed through the India Office as well as the Hyderabad Residency. We see that Mr. Labouchere pressed Sir John Gorst respecting his knowledge of these documents, which were referred to and commented on in the *Times*. Sir John stated that the papers cannot be laid on the table of the House until Lord Cross has arrived at "some decision." Sir George Campbell asked for information respecting the recorded opinions of Mr. Howell, the Acting Resident. That the Secretary of State will not sanction the compromise is now sufficiently plain. The Central News adds to the telegraphic report of the discussion in the House of Commons an intimation that the Government of India refused to ratify the arrangement brought about by Messrs. Freshfield and Mehdi Hassan, by which apparently it is to be understood that the Viceroy in Council has not accepted as final or conclusive the opinion of the Sub-Committee of Members of Council appointed to consider the terms of the compromise. It is further stated that Mr. Watson on the part of the Concessionaires will propose terms which will be more liberal towards the Nizam than those which he induced Messrs. Freshfield to accept.

THE Rev. G. P. Taylor, in the letter which we published on Friday, seeks to justify the manifest contradiction between the vaunted efficiency of the Mission High School at Ahmedabad as set forth in the official reports and the inefficiency and decadence ascribed to the same school under the same Principal in unprinted reports,—by a distinction which would never have occurred to the lay mind. It will be remembered that while on the one hand the discipline of the school and the efficiency and honesty of the boys for several years past was the subject of laudation, culminating in the declaration that the schools had never reached a higher point of efficiency than now—a creditable condition of things which was attributed to the zeal and ability of the Principal, Mr. McAfee—the want of discipline, the marked inefficiency of the pupils, and the dishonesty of their behaviour under examination were assigned as the justification for the dismissal of Mr. McAfee with something approaching contumely. This discrepancy between the public and private reports, we confessed, surprised us, and we ventured to suggest that the Irish Presbyterian Mission should give some explanation which would be satisfactory to the public. The Rev. G. P. Taylor supplies the explanation, and it is this: that the commendation of the school refers to the efficiency of the school in its secular or educational aspect, while the unprinted reports are in reality minutes of the Presbytery on the reports handed in from year to year by the various examiners in scriptural knowledge. The Presbytery, it may be as well to explain, consists of the nine ordained missionaries who form the Indian Mission of the Irish Presbyterian Church; their field of labour is confined to Guzerat and Kathiawar. These missionaries are responsible to a Board of foreign missions of the I. P. C., which sits in Belfast and is composed of selected members of the general assembly, a body of five or six hundred members who ordain and appoint all the Presbyterian members in Ireland and has also its seat in Belfast. The unprinted reports forwarded to Belfast were those of the Presbytery—that is, of the nine ministers for whom the Rev. G. P. Taylor speaks in this discussion.

The sudden zeal manifested for scriptural knowledge as distinct from "secular or educational" instruction, is possibly a tribute to the influence on missionary bodies of Canon Taylor's searching criticism. As a matter of fact, the instruction given in the I. P. C. Mission schools at Ahmedabad has been throughout mainly given to non-Christian pupils for secular purposes. The religious instruction given in the scriptures to the "Heathen" scholars by "Heathen" teachers was but the half-penny worth of bread to an intolerable quantity of secular sack. For information on this point we have only to turn to the pages of the *Bombay Guardian*, where the facts come to the surface in the course of a controversy between the Rev. G. P. Taylor and Mr. McAfee. It appears that the latter held that the employment of non-Christian Hindus to teach the principles of Christianity to non-Christian scholars was, to say the least of it, a mistake. He succeeded in replacing six of the non-Christian teachers by native Christians. But they were for one reason or another got rid of by Mr. Taylor, and their places filled by "Heathen men." Of these latter Mr. McAfee says:—"They are opposed to the advance of Christianity, and even if their opposition to the reception of Christian truths does not take an openly active form, it exists as a passive element in their manner and work." Mr. McAfee, judging from thirteen years' experience in the Mission High School at Ahmedabad, came to the conclusion that such a school cannot be an evangelising agency until every teacher on its staff is at least a nominal Christian. Mr. Taylor avails himself of this expression to hint that the writer would be satisfied with a little hypocrisy, which is fair enough in such a controversy, we need not trouble ourselves with the innuendo on the lecture founded thereon. Incidentally we are favoured with Mr. Taylor's own estimate of the quality of the native Christian teachers, who alone apparently could be found to replace the non-Christian instruction in the Scriptures, which the Presbytery have now found out is not satisfactorily given. "A lazy or careless teacher, one who thinks more of his pay than of his work, and very especially a hypocritical or an immoral teacher, would be incalculably more harmful to the Christian cause if he outwardly professed Christianity than if he do not." He mentions that he had to dismiss one Christian teacher for "having urged a young enquirer then attending the school not to profess Christianity, stating that his own parents had only disgraced themselves and their children by accepting baptism." It would argue a singular faith in the unconverted to imagine that a Heathen teacher would refrain from giving similar evidence to the young enquirer.

Other reasons for the disappointing results of the Christian teaching in the Mission High School are not wanting. When the missionaries in 1887 made for the first time adverse minutes on the results of the Scripture examinations of classes composed of Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsi lads, the Principal pointed out that success in the school examinations for Government grants in no way depended on their knowledge of Scripture; that the boys came with a rooted dislike to the principles of a religion aggressively hostile to their own; that the classes were every year recruited from the other schools of the city, the new comers forming fifty per cent. of the whole, ignorant alike of biblical history and of biblical terminology. How is it possible in such a state of affairs to expect any other result than that which is indicated in a casual reference to the fact that during the years that the Mission School has been open two pupils have been baptised? The so-called Mission School appears to have been shunned by Christian children. Of the seventeen Christian women and girls studying in Ahmedabad, not one attended the Mission Schools. They entered as scholars of the Government Training College and its practising school. The missionaries devote far more care and attention to the "Heathen" who obstinately remain outside the fold, than to those Christians who are within it. Four miles outside Ahmedabad there is a Christian village named Ranipur, or Queens-Town, with a population of four hundred. Fifty children attend the mixed school for boys and girls maintained in the village. There are two teachers and a monitor. The salary of the head-master, eleven rupees a month, is paid by the Government. The contribution of the Mission to the school for Christian children in this Christian village is Rs. 4-8 per mensem, or Rs. 54 per annum, while in the adjacent non-Christian city of Ahmedabad the Mission maintains three vernacular schools for girls, and three vernacular and one high school for boys, at a cost to the Mission funds of Rs. 6,752 per annum. The missionary schools in Ahmedabad train up non-Christian boys for Government offices and the general business of life, while the teaching of the Native Christians at Ranipur is so defective that neither boys nor girls are fit for anything. This Ranipur school is under the personal supervision of a missionary it is true, but the youths grow up emasculated men, and girls deficient in the qualities needed for success in life. Boys and girls are equally at a disadvantage compared with those taught in the better found and administered schools in Ahmedabad. We have in the facts now coming to light as to the real nature of the "evangelising" work supposed to be effected in the Ahmedabad Mission School an abundant justification for a rigorous overhauling of the whole system with a view to a right understanding of the relation of means to ends. Have the good people of Belfast any idea of the actual methods of work in the schools which they so liberally support? Do they realise that the Scriptural instruction is given by non-Christians, and that a Native Christian entrusted with such work advised a student not to disgrace himself by becoming Christian, as his own parents had done. It is really carrying things too far to suddenly turn round upon the Principal of the school who protested against this system and sought to improve it, and procure his dismissal on the ground that "the Scriptural instruction was defective." The character of this allegation in regard to the Principal is paralleled by the praise awarded the scholars for their discipline and the honesty of their answers at examinations—which brought a handsome amount of Government money to the school—and the denunciation in the private reports for their indiscipline and their want of honesty at examinations—in Scriptural subjects only we are now asked to understand. That the same scholars could be both disciplined and undisciplined, honest and and dishonest seems to the Presbytery to be quite a simple proposition.

DISINTERESTED kindness is not a prominent factor in the Burmese character; and that being so, there is little matter for surprise that the Burman should be found wanting in appreciation when he meets with instances in which that virtue presents itself. Why should the Sircar offer money to see his cattle and his farming improvements? Would any one of his race offer a reward if he did not expect to get an equivalent for the amount he lays out? And if the individual looked for some return for his outlay, would not the Sircar also? And by this process of reasoning the ryots of Prome came to the conclusion that an agricultural exhibition, which the Deputy Commissioner announced was to be held, was but a trick to ascertain their true condition and a preliminary to the imposition of an income-tax. So the cultivators kept their best cattle at home and sent the inferior animals to the Show. As a natural consequence the agricultural exhibitions in Burma have not been so successful as might have been desired. A report, however, which has been issued by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture is on the whole encouraging, and exhibitions on a similar footing to those which have been productive of good results in India are to be continued in Burma. Up to the present what competitions have been held have been of an experimental nature, and the absurd idea that the Chief Commissioner had some other object in view besides than the cultivator's own benefit is gradually being overcome. The substantial nature of the prizes too—in some cases equalling and in other cases exceeding the value of the exhibit—has been assuring is causing a healthy spirit of emulation to be aroused. Hanthawady, Pegu, Tharrawady, and Prome have now separately organised exhibitions, prizes being given, not only for cattle, but for cultivation and also for the construction of wells and bunds. It is remarked by the Commissioner that the Karens are vastly superior as cultivators to the Burmans, and he mentions an instance where, in passing from the lands of one village to another, he noticed that on one side half of the fields were fallow while in the other they were all in full cultivation. There was no difference in the soil, but that which was cultivated belonged to the Karens; the other to the Burmans. The Commissioner, however, is sanguine that the exhibitions will be productive of vast improvement and rouse the Burmans to a due sense of their duty to the soil.

MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, writes as follows to Mr. Cursetji S. De Vitre:—"In acknowledging receipt of your letter of date June 26th, I am desired to thank you for the advance copy of the petition" (concerning the abolition of the Coroner's court) "therewith forwarded, and am permitted to inform you that Government have already taken decision in the sense desired by the petitioners." We are glad to hear this; the Coronership needs adaptation to the public requirements consequent on the growth of the city and the increase of the population—not abolition. The city should be provided with as many Coroners as there are wards. If this measure of decentralisation be too sweeping, there should certainly be three Coroners, so as to obviate the vexatious delays which are now unavoidable.

WE hear that another native firm suspended payment on Saturday. Messrs. Kessowjee Toolseydas and Company, extensive dealers in grain and seeds, have failed with liabilities amounting to about fourteen lakhs of rupees.

THE *Journalist* (London) writes:—We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Williams, which occurred at his residence at West Dulwich on the 2nd inst. Mr. Williams was a genial colleague and a most able journalist. His death, at the early age of 30, will be greatly regretted. He leaves a widow and two children, one of the latter being only a few weeks old.

MR. JIVANJI I. MODY has resigned his seat on the Bombay Corporation as a member for the University, he being about to proceed to Europe to attend a congress of Orientalists at Stockholm. Dr. George Machonachie is a candidate for the vacant seat.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—"Some of the Maharathi papers notice two recent Brahmin marriages, one in the city of Poona itself and the other in the district of Ratnagiri, in which the blooming brides figure at the ages of two years and *fifteen months* respectively. How old is the happy bridegroom in the former case is not stated, but the hero of the latter is reported to be over *thirty years!*"

BOMBAY has been the first of the local Governments to reply to the circular letter of the Government of India on police organisation. The report by Drs. Walker and Lethbridge on the cognate subject of jail administration is now under consideration in the usual course by the Home Department.

THE scheme prepared by Mr. Ellis for a storm-warning service for the Bombay ports has been finally completed, and now only awaits the approval of the Bombay Government to be carried into effect.

SIMLA promises to be rather fruitful in marriages in society this season, says the Lahore paper. One wedding has already taken place, and two more engagements have since been announced.

IT is desirable, says the *Statesman*, to tell the Supreme Government plainly that if any suggestion has been made to revive the Press Commissionership through Reuter's agency in any way that will give that agency the least discretion as to the nature of the intelligence to be transmitted thereby—the proposal will be received with strong disapproval throughout India. The Agency is already much distrusted on account of the bias which commonly marks its telegrams, hardly a week passing in which the Company is not reflected upon in the public press, for the unsatisfactory character of its news. So general has become this feeling that, as many of our readers are aware, the *Central News Agency* will open a new Indian service at the end of the present month, to which two out of the three English daily papers in this city have agreed to become subscribers, and to which the third (*Englishman*) will be forced to subscribe, in self-defence. The *Bombay Gazette* will be a subscriber to the new service. The fact is that 'competition' has become necessary. We have no ill-will to Reuter whatever, and although we think the Company has not behaved handsomely towards ourselves, we have no wish to injure it, but in any arrangements the Government may be contemplating, it must give no discretion to the Agency as to the *nature* of the messages it may be required to submit. The *Pioneer*, the *Morning Post* and other journals in India and Burma have also subscribed to the service.

MACBETH's brilliant career comes to a[illegible] that is, at the Lyceum [illegible] ult. Then Mr. Ir[illegible] temporarily to [illegible] the first time [illegible] veteran c[illegible] orchest[illegible] ed f[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN MINING DIFFICULTY.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons on Thursday evening, Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether his attention had been called to statements in the *Times* during June, alleging that the Secretary of State contemplated settling the Deccan Mining Concession on the terms therein stated; whether it was a fact, as the *Times* stated, that the Nawab Mehdi Ali considered the terms inadequate and prejudicial to the interests of the Nizam's State; whether the Resident of Hyderabad and the legal advisers of the India Office concurred in this view; whether Messrs. Freshfield, who were appointed the Nizam's solicitors on the advice of the India Office, had offered these terms of settlement to Mr. Watson without having first obtained the sanction of the Nizam's Government, and then threatened to throw up the case rather than communicate the Nizam's terms to Mr. Watson; whether Messrs. Freshfield gave as a reason for the settlement that Mr. Watson could injure the Nizam's credit in the city, although the Parliamentary Committee of last year had declared Mr. Watson to be Abdul Huk's partner; whether all the correspondence which had passed between the Resident and the Hyderabad Government would be laid on the table of that House, that it might express an opinion thereon before assenting to the final settlement.

Sir John Gorst replied: The *Times* statement is premature. The matter is still under consideration, and the Secretary of State is not informed as to the nature of any confidential communications that have passed between the solicitors and the Hyderabad Government. I cannot undertake to produce the papers until the Secretary of State arrives at some decision.

Sir John Gorst was further pressed by Mr. Labouchere concerning his knowledge of the confidential documents referred to in the *Times*; and Sir George Campbell said he wished to have information concerning the opinion of the Resident of Hyderabad.

We understand that the Government of India has refused to ratify the compromise on the terms arranged by Messrs. Freshfield, and that terms more liberal towards the Nizam will be submitted by Mr. Watson on the part of the concessionaires.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

LORD SALISBURY DISAVOWS RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, June 29.

In the House of Lords last evening the Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the alleged outrages committed on Christians by Mahomedans in Armenia.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that the Porte denied the outrages, but at all events, the Premier said, the British Government repudiated any responsibility in the matter, as it could not force Turkey to execute her promises relative to Armenia.

The discussion in the House took only the form of demonstrating the Mahomedan hatred to Christians.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, June 29.

A gunboat is under orders to proceed immediately to Delagoa Bay.

THE DELAGOA RAILWAY QUESTION.

LISBON, June 29.

It is stated that owing to the urgent representation made by the Marquis of Salisbury the Portuguese Government are disposed to submit the Delagoa Railway question to arbitration.

SEIZURE OF THE RAILWAY AT DELAGOA BAY.

DURBAN, June 29.

Advices from Delagoa Bay state that the Portuguese have seized the railway and up-rooted the rails.

A policeman fired at an English engine-driver and several employes of the railway have been arrested.

The British Consul reports that the lives and liberty of British subjects are endangered by the action of the Portuguese authorities at Delagoa Bay.

RUSSIA DESIRES THE AUTONOMY OF THE BALKAN STATES.

St. PETERSBURG, June 29.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in commenting upon Count Kalnoky's speech in the Austrian Delegation, states that Russia always upheld the autonomy of the Balkan States.

The Journal invites Servia to resume her intimate traditional union with Russia.

THE CHETWYND-DURHAM ARBITRATION

A FARTHING FOR SIR GEORGE.

LONDON, June 30.

The arbitrators in the case of Chetwynd *v.* Durham, arising from the charges made against Sir George Chetwynd by Lord Durham in his speech made at the Gimcrack Club at York in 1887 have awarded Sir George Chetwynd one farthing damages; both parties to bear their own costs.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, June 29.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Panama Canal Bill empowering the liquidator of the Company to place 800,000 unissued bonds at any price he can obtain for maintaining the work, pending the examination of the question of the final completion of the canal.

PANDITA RAMABAI AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, June 30.

At the request of the Sholapur Peoples' Association, Pandita Ramabai came here yesterday morning, and in the evening addressed a large and [illegible]ial meeting on female education. This [illegible]g she gave a lecture on the progress of [illegible]on in Japan. On both occasions Shrimati [illegible]marti Devi presided. Great enthusiasm [illegible] The Pandita left for Barsi this evening [illegible]t of a deputation from Barsi. The [illegible]other native ladies were splendidly [illegible]o Bahadur Heblikar's bungalow, [illegible]en, and also at Mr. Tagore's, [illegible]dly greetings took place.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

The *Pioneer* says:—Colonel Szczepanski, Senior Deputy Commissioner, officiates as Commissioner of the Berars on Mr. Plowden's going to England.

KASHMIR AFFAIRS.

H. E. the Viceroy's reply to a letter from H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir has been despatched from Simla. It is a refusal to reconsider the orders passed.

ISSUE OF SNIDER RIFLES TO THE ULWAR STATE TROOPS.

The immediate issue of 1,000 Snider rifles and 300 carbines to the reorganised troops in the Ulwar State has been sanctioned in connection with the Mellis Mission.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 29.

Mr. F. W. Peterson is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Surgeon-Major C. Little is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgeon-Major D. N. Martin officiates for him as Sanitary Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The services of Mr. G. T. C. Plowden are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. H. Harrison officiates as Governor-General's Agent in Baroda, vice Colonel W. A. Salmon, who officiates as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Major O'M. Creagh is granted furlough.

Captain G. A. Collins officiates as Commandant, Merwara Battalion, and Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore officiates as Wing Commander.

Lieutenant C. B. Caldock officiates as Adjutant.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart officiates as Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, vice Captain G. A. Collins.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India has been conferred on Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Louise Sophie Augusta Amelia Helena, of Schleswig-Holstein, and their Serene Highnesses Princesses Victoria Mary Augusta and Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes of Teck.

Mr. W. R. Macdonell is appointed Acting Consul for Denmark at Bombay during the absence of Mr. M. R. Wyer.

The services of Surgeons G. C. Macktaggart, and W. G. P. Alpine are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Herr Syburg is appointed German Consul at Bombay, and Mr. M. Pillenski, Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon.

Captain H. E. Passy, Bombay S. C., to be Military Accountant, Third Class.

Leave on private affairs is granted to Lieutenant G. P. Ranket for one year.

Furlough for 150 days is granted to Surgeon-Major P. Henderson.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Scott Peat, Bombay Cavalry, to be colonel.

The following admission to good-service pension is announced:—Colonel, now local Major-General, Sir James Browne, vice Major-General T. G. Kennedy.

Brigadier-General Sir John Withers McQueen has succeeded to Colonel's allowances, vice Major-General W. Richardson, Retired List, deceased.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 29.

The MacIver Line s. s. Niagara left here for Bombay via Karachi.

LONDON, June 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, June 28.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, outward bound for Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, June 30.

Mail steamer Brindisi, from China, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, June 28.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		46,000	bales.
"	Surats	4,000	"
" "	Import of Cotton	24,000	"
" "	" Surats	5,000	"
" "	Stock of Cotton	816,000	"
" "	Surats	150,000	"
"	Stock of Cotton in London	17,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-1¼
8¼ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67¼
4½ per cent. "	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, June 29.

10 p.m.	81·6

SUNDAY, June 30.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	84·8

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, June 30.—The barometer has risen everywhere, except in Burma and Assam. The most important change is the rapid rise in Rajputana, due to the filling up of the storm near Jeypore yesterday. The barometer is above normal everywhere, the excess being greatest in the Central Provinces and Orissa, where it is slightly over a tenth of an inch. Ordinary monsoon winds prevail over nearly the whole country. Wind has shifted to the north-east at Diamond Island, and the weather is suspicious in the Andaman Sea, where the coast stations show a strong tendency to cyclonic circulation. The air everywhere is damp, and the skies are more or less clouded. Rain has fallen in all the districts, except Upper India and a greater part of Madras. There was half an inch of rain at Vizagapatam, but none in Ganjam. Sibsagar, Gya, Meerut, and Abu report three inches, Burrisal and Deesa two, and many other stations one.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts
Previously registered	18 25	21 96	18 23	19 27
June 28, Friday	...	...	...	1 6
" 29, Saturday	...	0 41	0 37	0 23
" 30, Sunday	...	...	0 14	...
Total	18 25	22 37	18 74	20 56
Total of corresponding date last year	9 96	11 92	11 83	10 4

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 16.

Home politics, as should be the case at Whitsuntide, have been banished for the time being from the thoughts of most people, and here in the South it is even difficult to find anyone to talk about Mr. Gladstone's peregrinations in the West. But I must make one exception. Society, whose regard for Mr. Gladstone reached its vanishing point long ago, has been greatly excited by a report that the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke was very indignant with Mr. Cyril Flower, who acts as a sort of stage manager on the present tour for the use to which he has put her yacht. Many people were only too ready to believe this rumour, and it would be a little awkward for somebody if it were true. But it happens that, like so many stories which circulate around the wonderful personality of the wonderful old statesman, it is fictitious. So far from having obtained the Garland, as it were, under false pretences, it appears that Mr. Flower, as was to be expected, told Mrs. Eliot Yorke the exact purpose for which he wanted it. It is said that Mrs. Eliot Yorke is a Conservative, and that is why she is so much annoyed with her sister's husband. Mrs. Eliot Yorke may be a Conservative, but I doubt it. It seems to be forgotten that she is a Rothschild, and although some of the members of the family are opposed to Home Rule, I never heard that, any of them were Conservatives. Moreover, Mrs. Yorke has accompanied Mr. Gladstone throughout his tour, and this she would hardly have done if she felt ill-used or entrapped. That such a rumour should have obtained currency, and been accepted as gospel by many persons who pride themselves on their superiority, is interesting as showing the feeling that prevails among the Upper Ten, or rather the Upper Fifty Thousand with regard to the Liberal leader.

It would not be any safer to take the opinions of *blasé* London journalists as to Mr. Gladstone's performances and the probable results of the campaign, and his admirers may be quite justified in the far from modest predictions with which they are favouring us. But, after admitting this, it is hardly possible for any impartial person to say that the Western Campaign will bear comparison with the Midlothian Campaign. It is true that the conditions under which the speeches of the past week have been delivered were unfavourable to the orator, who, as is well known, does not shine in what may be termed compressed eloquence, and it may be that he is reserving himself for a crowning effort at Plymouth to-day. But if every one of the addresses with which he has treated enthusiastic crowds at Ramsey, Torquay, Truro, Bodmin, and elsewhere is omitted from the collected editions of his speeches, his reputation will not be injured. Still, such as they are, his remarks were not unsuited to the people to whom they were directed. The skill of the Grand Old Electioneerer has been very prominent throughout the week, and his glorification of the beauties of each separate neighbourhood was, no doubt, more highly appreciated by his hearers than would have been a repetition of the well-worn arguments in favour of the establishment of a local—some would call it an emasculated—Parliament in Dublin. Sir Arthur Hayter, for instance, ought to be sure of wresting Torquay from his opponents after Mr. Gladstone's glowing description of the picturesque charm of that agreeable watering-place. There was some interest, not unmixed with anxiety, to see whether the Liberal leader would respond to the notable appeal made last week at Oxford by that rising young Radical, Mr. Asquith. But Mr. Gladstone has remained deaf to this and other entreaties from less friendly quarters. His references to Ireland have been numerous, but wholly wanting in freshness. Beyond indirectly confirming the belief that he is now convinced that no scheme will be acceptable to the country that does not provide for the retention of the Irish members or a portion of them in the Imperial Parliament Mr. Gladstone has not taken the public into his confidence. It is curious to notice how completely the Liberal party have adopted the idea that the Irish members elected to Westminster must not be disturbed—as if that settled instead of increased the problem. Even the Nationalists themselves—I mean the Parliamentary Nationalists, if they were polled—would probably be found almost unanimous in thinking the same. I myself heard one of the most prominent of Mr. Parnell's followers—a man who has been spoken of for a very high position in "the future Government of Ireland"—declare that, whatever happened, he should wish to continue to pull an oar in the Imperial boat! A straw shows which way the wind blows, and some more than ordinarily sanguine persons are expressing the opinion that "if the good understanding that has sprung up between the two peoples since Mr. Gladstone's famous *volte face*" should continue and increase, the chances are that the Irish will abandon their demand for a separate legislature and be content with a liberal measure of local self-government. The Conservatives think the same end will be attained by a long spell of "resolute Government," and it is amusing to note the rival claim of the two political parties to take credit for the undeniable improvement that has recently come about in the condition of Ireland so far as outrages and political turbulence generally are concerned. Codlin's the friend, not Short. The comparative quietude now prevailing in the sister isle is, according to Mr. Balfour, entirely owing to the Crimes Act; according to Mr. Gladstone it is due to the pledge given by the Liberal party to bring in a measure of Home Rule when they next come into power.

"Conybeare and the Grand Old Man!" This was the cry of the Camborne miners; and it is evident that, whatever may be the House of Commons' view of Mr. Conybeare, his is a name to conjure with in Cornwall. Some fastidious Liberals think that Mr. Gladstone made a mistake in fraternizing with Mr. Conybeare, but politics makes men acquainted with strange bedfellows. The only way to avoid a meeting with the Radical *enfant terrible* would have been to have left out Cornwall from his tour, and this was out of the question, as one of the main objects of the demonstration was to lead the attack on the Cornish seats held by Unionists. Mr. Gladstone, who has not exhibited much esteem for Mr. Conybeare in the House of Commons, was quite effusive in his praise of that gentleman among the latter's constituents. "Camborne," observed the right hon. gentleman, "had distinguished itself in a manner which unhappily was not common," by returning Mr. Conybeare. This, of course, has given Mr. Gladstone's opponents an opportunity for some effective banter. "What," says the leading Opposition journal, "if the achievement had been common? The mind staggers under the conception of, say, one-tenth of the House of Commons consisting of replicas of the member for the Camborne Division. Sixty-seven Mr. Conybeares! Yet even this would go but a short way to satisfy Mr. Gladstone's craving for the conversion of the benighted Unionist voters. The electors of the Camborne Division, he says, have had no reason to report of their choice. That is, of course, a matter of taste, and perhaps the House of Commons and even the front Opposition bench, if the question were submitted to a secret ballot, might not be found to be altogether of the same opinion."

Another feature of Mr. Gladstone's speeches is the lavish praise displayed by him on the county families, now precious few, who still support his policy. His eulogies of the Aclands, the Robertsons, and the Leveson-Gowers were probably more sincere than his complimentary phrases about the courageous and chivalrous Conybeare. Whatever else may be said about Mr. Gladstone, he has consistently tried to retain in the ranks of the Liberal party its aristocratic section, though he has not always succeeded. Notwithstanding that he is idolized by the working men and the lower middle classes, especially the latter, no man in public life has a higher regard than Mr. Gladstone for birth and wealth. Some day it will be acknowledged that in certain respects the leader of the Liberals is a strong Conservative force. It is largely owing to his exertion in welcoming into his ranks and promoting men of the upper and wealthier grades of society that the party of reform has proceeded so cautiously. Whether his successor will show an equal desire to attract the same elements or whether if he does the attempt will be tolerated by his followers, is, to say the least, exceedingly problematical. Those who move much among working men, our political masters, say that the desertion of Mr. Gladstone by so many of his aristocratic followers, even before he took up the Home Rule question, has burnt itself into the minds of the masses, and that their present feeling is that the Liberal party would be better off without its more ornamental members. But if the rank and file of the Liberal party think they can dispense with wealth as well as both they are much mistaken. Political organization is a costly thing, and until a revolution takes place in our system of party warfare, plutocrats will not be at a discount. Mr. Schnadhorst could better afford to part with Mr. Burt and Mr. James Rowlands than with Mr. Brunner and Mr. Spencer Balfour.

"Deccans" again! Mr. Watson must feel that he is a Frankenstein. Just eleven months ago he boasted in Committee Room No. 11 of the House of Commons that until he took it in hand Hyderabad was merely a geographical expression: he had called the great Kingdom of the Deccan, so far as Europe is concerned, into existence. By this time, in spite of his large gains, he doubtless wishes he had not raised the ghost which must now surely vex him. It is a question whether, when all is over, a single golden sovereign of all those he obtained from his relations with Abdul Huk will be left to him. I wired to you yesterday that the India Office were not disposed to accept the settlement which Lord Lansdowne's small committee of Sir David Barbour, Sir Charles Elliott, and another had agreed upon. There is more fes at the India Office of the forthcoming debates in the House of Commons, accompanied with a genuine feeling that the suggested settlement is too generous to Mr. Watson and too little considerate for the Nizam, than I had reason to believe existed. It is asserted that one thing which sticks in the throat of Lord Cross's Council, preventing their swallowing the Calcutta arrangement, is the extension of time by two years to the concessionaires. There is no disposition to give Messrs. Watson Winter and Co. a single day beyond what the original document gave them. Mehdi Ali's scheme, too, is preferred to Mehdi Hussan's, and the Office would fain see the former carried. The retiring Resident and the Political and Financial Secretary at Hyderabad will probably find themselves avenged in London. What has helped to affect public opinion and especially to stir up the anger of members of last year's committee, is the long article in the *Times* of Friday morning last—that monstrous summing up in the *Times*," as it is described in a letter to me by one of the most influential of the gentlemen who have interested themselves in the matter. Just when certain members of Parliament were beginning to tire of the subject and were half inclined to let sleeping dogs lie, comes this furious barking in the leading journal. The article was evidently written for a purpose. That purpose it has failed to accomplish but another and more far-reaching result will be the consequence of its publication. Mr. Labouchere, I believe, will lead the assault in the Commons. One may be sorry for the abuse, or what he fancies is an abuse, when Mr. Labouchere, has got his bull-dog teeth into it. If he should lead the Opposition, as certainly as he got his Select Committee so certainly will he make things very unpleasant, and probably give the India Office just the excuse it wants not to accept the Calcutta settlement.

In response enquiries I have made I find opinion in circles most fully informed of all the facts to run somewhat in this fashion. It is not believed that any Government is strong enough to carry through a settlement which so little protects the Nizam as does the Calcutta settlement. (This conflicts with what I said last week as to the India Office standing by the Government of India and the English Government by both; nevertheless, I give you the opinion.) Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, it is considered, will come in for the most candid criticism. This firm, it will be remembered, was forced upon the Nizam's Envoy last year by the India Office. Their mode of conducting the business entrusted to them was, to say the least, singular. They did as they pleased. They made proposals which the Government of Hyderabad considered inadequate; and when that Government thought fit to cable their proposals, Messrs. Freshfield actually refused to submit them to Mr. Watson's solicitor—(Mr. Watson, by the way, is a lucky man in having such a solicitor as Mr. Clements to look after his interests)—because, forsooth, they would have touched Mr. Watson's honour! Fancy wounding the honour of the man who went through that pretty arrangement in his own office with Abdul Huk of selling the Nizam shares held by Abdul Huk, himself netting six hundred pounds sterling for writing one letter! Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, as I have said, refused to submit the proposals of their principals, threatened to throw up the case and, from that day to this the settlement which the Hyderabad Government would agree to and wished adopted have never so much as been shown to Messrs. Watson and Co. There for the present I must leave the matter.

Some of the rumours current in financial circles as to the remarkable manner in which Deccan shares keep between £9 and £10 are interesting. I mention one only; this credits Mr. Watson with buying in at the prices stated all the shares which are offered. He is reputed to be enormously wealthy, having made much money in various Turkish enterprises. In view of all that has passed, and having his honour and credit to maintain in the financial world, it is said that Mr. Watson would sooner buy up all the *bona fide* held shares than let the price sink to a low ebb. If this is true, it would have been a grand card for the Nizam's Government to play to have refused all compromise and to have acted on Mr. Pollard's advice.

As I mentioned last week, the Shah is to be received *en prince* and treated with every possible attention during his stay in this country. Not only will he be the guest of the Queen at Buckingham Palace but many private persons of light and leading in Society intend to vie with each other to see who can do the greatest honour to the Persian monarch. The Sassoon family have hit upon the novel idea of engaging the Empire Theatre, balls and all, for one night for the purpose of entertaining the Shah and their friends. The Prince of Wales, as representing the Sovereign, goes down to Gravesend to meet the Shah, and will accompany His Majesty up the Thames to the landing place at Westminster. His Royal Highness's position throughout the Shah's stay will be no sinecure, for in addition to having to do the honours at a State Ball, and to mention other official functions, the Prince is to receive the illustrious visitor at the special *fête* that is to be organized at the Crystal Palace. It is to be hoped that the weather will improve by the time he arrives. Whatever foundation there may be for the rumours as to the alleged warnings administered to the Shah when he was in Russia, His Majesty will certainly be approached on the subject of granting facilities for the extension of British commerce in his dependencies. It may be quite true that the Russians possess in Northern Persia a degree of influence that we cannot expect to attain in the South; but if, through the Shah's protection and our Government support, railways can be opened from the Karun to the Persian plateau, we shall have something to be thankful for. It is quite obvious that without railways the right to navigate that river, lately conceded by the Shah, is practically valueless. Messrs. Lynch's enterprise in running steamers on the Karun has not proved, and in the present circumstances cannot be expected to prove, remunerative; any day we may hear that their boats have been withdrawn. The knowledge of this fact ought to make the leaders of commerce in the United Kingdom and in India more determined than ever that no effort shall be spared to turn the present situation in Persia to profitable account.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 27th June 1889:—

	Ghadechi. In.ct.	Songad. In.ct.	Dhola. In.ct.	Chuda. In.ct.	Chital. In ct.	Jetpur. In.ct.
Previously reported.	1 30	0 54	0 63	1 2	1 22	0 77
On the 27th June	0 3	...	...	...	...	...
Total up to date	1 33	0 54	0 63	1 2	1 22	0 77

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, June 28.

The dust-storms of a few weeks ago appear to have disturbed the usual monsoon currents. The passing showers and sunshine we had then have been succeeded by a continuous fall of rain since last evening, and we are having very enjoyable weather just now. But we hope this rain will continue for a couple of days more, or the crops which are now sprouting most hopefully will suffer. It was but recently we had a tremendous dust-storm, accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning, which brought to grief hundreds of houses and trees, especially *neem*. To add to our misery, cholera still lingers in our midst, and is slowly but surely doing its work. A few days back the cases were gradually diminishing, but since the rains are holding off and the consequent heat, it has made its appearance in the city, and though it is at present confined to a few localities, it shows signs of spreading. We most devoutly hope that with the favourable weather we are enjoying at present, the authorities will soon succeed in stamping out this fell disease.

Since the departure of Colonel Hennell, the Commandant of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to England on furlough, the camp is as dull as ever. Otherwise the bi-monthly sports started by him and his brother-officers were well attended and appreciated by all the sport-loving folks of the camp and city. The Gaekwar's cavalry officers at all times did very well. The majority of them proved to be experts in using their swords and lances, which evidently showed that they were constantly in practice.

Since the departure of the European troops, the trade has considerably fallen, people find themselves unemployed, and the Sudder Bazaar has been forlorn and desolate. The barracks have long since been pulled down, and hence the scenery on the side of the regimental line is greatly marred. The place is neither lively nor comfortable, and consequently only those persons stay here whose official position precludes them from leaving the station. Dadabhoy Shapurjee and Rustomjee, shopkeepers, sit agape expecting customers; but customers come few; to Tommy Atkins—certainly not—and consequently their goods lie undisposed of for an unusually long time.

THE COW-PRESERVATION MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to correct an error which appears in the report of the proceedings of the meeting held on Wednesday in the interests of the Society for the Preservation of Cow. The resolution there adopted was "that this meeting of the residents of Bombay &c., of *all* creeds, persuasions, &c., recognises the importance of the movement . . . and promises to co-operate with the Central Committee of the Cow Memorial Fund at Allahabad." There were no Mahomedan representatives, there, and very few of the European community; and those few Mahomedans were the members of the Ishate Islam invited to hear the views of the Swamy, and they left the meeting long before the resolution was put to the vote. No doubt it is the duty of every true born Indian, whoever he may be, to support any movement which he is sure will really do good to the country. But the present movement is quite impracticable under these circumstances; and is not *the only remedy* or *the last resource* to gain the object desired. There are many others yet untried or unaccomplished which may be successfully handled without the least embarrassment to the Government or the least annoyance to any particular section.

The Mohomedans as a general rule are a flesh-eating race.

"Alaikum bil Ahmarain" said the Arabian Prophet to his followers, *i.e.* "(shun wine) and betake yourselves to *the two red, viz.,* wheat and flesh." Therefore in the absence of other meat, which is very dear, to the majority beef is a blessing. Why then should Mahomedans join a movement which will deprive hundreds of their brethren of an article of daily food, besides religious objections? Already a meeting has been held at Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit's, where the representatives of the Mahomedan community with our Kazee Saheb, &c., protested against the movement. If circumstances require it, our Association will call a public meeting of the Mahomedans, and will declare the further motives which oblige them to keep aloof.—Yours, &c.,

THE HON. SEC., ANJUMANI ISHATE ISLAM.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a favour to a very hard-working and useful class of public servants, will you kindly permit me, through your widespread journal, to solicit the co-operation of the apothecaries on the Bombay Medical Establishments with their *confreres* of Madras in their memorial to the Secretary of State for India for the redress of some of the grievances in their branch of the Service. The heads of the memorial are:—

1st. For a change of designation from *Apothecary* to *Assistant-Surgeon*, the latter being more in consonance with the duties required of them in war and peace.

2nd. For the revival of the grant of honorary commissions, I am sure it must have struck all apothecaries that they are the only class of Her Majesty's servants debarred from attaining honorary commissions, no matter what their merits or qualifications may be.

3rd. For equal treatment with warrant officers of other branches of Her Majesty's Army in the matter of pay and pension; and

4th. That promotion from grade to grade be regulated by service, as is the case with medical officers and hospital assistants, together with some other minor points.

It is intended that this memorial should be submitted by every apothecary in India on a date which will be notified *to each one* in due course.

Messrs W. M. Watson and Co., Bankers of 28, Apollo Street, Bombay are the Secretaries and Treasurers to the "Apothecaries' Memorial Fund," the subscription to which is rupees one only from each member of the service.

It is hoped that the Bombay apothecaries will not fail to join cheerfully in a movement for bettering their prospects and which, need I say, is permitted by Regulations.—Yours, &c.

APOTHECARY.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA 1st XII vs. 2nd XXII.

The opening game for the season, commenced a week ago, was continued on Saturday afternoon. The score of 154 by the Twelve was very good against a field of twenty-two, although the younger players managed in the first innings to top their more experienced opponents' score by 39 runs. The whole game went to show that the Gymkhana ought not, this year, to be so weak in batting as some would be inclined to fear. The following are the full scores:—

XII.

E E Steel, run out	6
S J Wilkins, b Sangster	32
W E Young, b H Clark	14
A D Wilkins, b H Clark	39
A E Barton, c H Clark, b Dunk	30
J H Twiss, c Badgen, b Jackson	1
C E O'Shea, run out	6
A P Gould, b H Clark	1
C J E Jervois, c Creagh, b H Clark	1
A Ma[illegible]or, not out	0
D Brooks, b Clark	1
J F Edyvean, absent	0
Wides	3
Total	154

XXII.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sangster, b Steel	0	c and b J S Wilkins	31
Cunningham, b Steel	19	c Jervois, b O'Shea	30
Baxter, b Steel	4	b Steel	10
Dunk, run out	37	not out	4
Fyfe, c and b Edyvean	11	st Gould, b Steel	0
Field, run out	0	did not bat.	
Reid, b Barton	0		
Budgen, c and b Barton	8		
Creagh, b Brooks	7		
Clark (H), run out	0		
Clark (F), b Steel	29	not out	2
Jackson, c Wilkins, b Steel	12	did not bat.	
Read, c Wilkins, b Twiss	0		
Penny, b Steel	2		
Moberly, b Twiss	1		
Boyds, b Steel	1		
Forrest, c Wilkins, b Steel	24		
Glazebrook, b Steel	0		
Nixon, c and b Twiss	4		
Singer, c Wilkins, b Twiss	0		
Murray, c Wilkins, b Steel	2		
Wilson, not out	8	b Steel	0
Byes 1[illegible], l b 4	19	Byes 8, wides 2	10
Total	193	Total	[illegible]3

ANALYSIS.

THE XII—FIRST INNINGS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	W.
A B Sangster	155	40	14	1	0
H Clark	121	39	9	4	0
W Murray	30	5	3	0	3
Dr Field	13	2	0	0	0
Jackson	45	16	0	1	0
N S Glazebrook	5	0	1	0	0
H R Dunk	20	15	0	1	0
F Clark	100	31	5	1	0

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE [illegible] JUNE.

The P. and O. [illegible] Captain W. A. Seaton, with the English mails of the [illegible] June, arrived in Bombay harbour at [illegible] evening. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr Cornforth	Mrs [illegible]
Mr and Mrs G[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr Stalkartt	[illegible]
Mr G Humphrey	[illegible]
Mr E A Wales	[illegible]
Miss Bangle	[illegible]

From Brindisi.

Mr Tremearne	[illegible]
Mr Ewbank	[illegible]
Mr Granshields	[illegible]
Mr W H Main	[illegible]
Mr and Mrs Cumberlege	[illegible]
Mr L N Broome	[illegible]
Major S G Smyth	[illegible]
Surgn Paterson	[illegible]
Mr J A Kelly	[illegible]
Mr A Andrews	[illegible]
Mr J A La Touche	[illegible]

From Gibraltar.—Mr [illegible]

From Ismailia.—[illegible]

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 14TH JUNE [illegible])

The Queen arrived at Balmoral on Friday afternoon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, left London on Saturday for Paris.

The Marquis of Dufferin is progressing favourably.

Mr. Gladstone has been making a political tour in the south-west of England. On Monday he addressed a large meeting at Torquay; on Tuesday he spoke both at Falmouth and Redruth; and on Wednesday he visited Truro, St. Austell, and Bodmin, delivering speeches at each of those places.

Mr. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, addressed his constituents at Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire, on Wednesday.

The annual meeting of the Co-operative Congress was opened at Ipswich on Monday. About 1[illegible] delegates were present, and Professor Alfred Marshall, the President, delivered an opening address. The proceedings were continued for several days.

The Duke of Portland was married on Tuesday at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, to Miss Dallas-Yorke.

Captain Woodward, of Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke of Wellington, was formally arrested on Friday under an attachment from the Queen's Bench, and was released upon bail.

The Turf dispute between Lord Durham and Sir G. Chetwynd was brought before the arbitrators agreed upon on Monday, when Sir H. James, Q.C., opened the case for Sir G. Chetwynd, who denied the charges of unfairly running his horses in races. The inquiry is still proceeding.

On Wednesday an appalling disaster befell an excursion train which was conveying a large party of Sunday-school children from Armagh to Warren Point for their annual *fête*. While ascending a steep gradient the excursion train parted in two, the rear half of it running back swiftly down the incline and dashing into an ordinary passenger train. The collision caused the deaths of about 70 of the children and serious injuries to many more.

At cricket, Nottinghamshire defeated Surrey by an innings and 153 runs; Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire by 54 runs; and Gloucestershire beat Sussex by 1[illegible] runs.

Two children were drowned on Monday in a quarry hole near Aberdeen, a little girl attempting to save her brother and perishing with him.

An aeronaut named Spencer descended from a balloon at Hastings on Monday, and the high wind prevailing drove the parachute far into the sea. He was, however, rescued by a passing boat.

A young man, teacher in a school at Devizes, on Friday, shot in a railway carriage the head-mistress of another school in the same town, and then committed suicide.

The seamen's strike at Liverpool is still maintained, but the Atlantic steamers have generally been able to proceed with full crews.

The Bank-holiday on Whit-Monday was marred by continuous rain and high wind. On the south-eastern coast there was a severe gale, which compelled many vessels to seek shelter in the neighbouring harbours.

A shark, 10ft. long and 4ft. in girth, was caught in the Channel on Friday, near Ventnor.

Mr. McLaren, a member of a dramatic company performing at Rhyl, was drowned while bathing on Sunday evening.

A boat was upset on Breydon Water, Norfolk, on Friday, and three men were drowned.

A subscription in aid of the sufferers by the floods in Pennsylvania has been opened in Dublin, and the Lord Mayor on Saturday announced that he had already telegraphed a promised contribution to the extent of £1,000.

At Killarney Quarter Sessions on Wednesday the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed on Michael Fleming under the Crimes Act, for endeavouring to prevent the sale of the cattle of boycotted persons, was confirmed on appeal.

Lord Lothian, Secretary for Scotland, is now on an official visit to Skye and other districts in the Hebrides with a view to inquire into the feasibility of constructing railways and harbours for the development of the fishing industry.

Obituary.—T. B. Roupell, Esq., late M.C.S.; Sir W. W. Arbuthnot; Maj.-Gen. T. T. Hodges; Hon. J. H. Gray; Rev. H. Geldart; Mr. J. F. La Trobe Bateman, F.R.S.

M. Deroulede and two other Boulangist Deputies having been arrested at Angoulême, the subject was brought before the French Chamber on Tuesday in a stormy debate, when M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, said that the arrest was on account of inciting to disturbance and assaulting the police. The three accused Deputies, who are out on bail, will be tried to-morrow.

Yesterday the cabmen of Paris went out on strike.

The Shah of Persia has been received with great distinction in Berlin, military displays, State dinners, and special representations at the Opera having been provided for his entertainment. The Duke of Edinburgh and his son have taken part in the festivities.

The German Government, not having received from the Swiss Government the satisfaction demanded for the arrest of a German police officer, threatens to take retaliatory measures.

The position of affairs in Servia is very critical. The pro-Russian party are in great strength and are actively promulgating their views. King Milan is still in Constantinople, and his ulterior intentions are not known.

The Servian Government have resolved not to renew the commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary, which expires next year.

From Constantinople it is reported that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has sent orders for the reorganization of the whole military force of the Principality to be prepared for immediate mobilization when required.

Affairs in Crete wear a very threatening aspect, the state of the island being described as even worse than during the insurrection of 1866.

Forty students of Cracow were arrested during an excursion in Russian Poland for singing some Polish songs, but after three days' imprisonment they have been released, and allowed to return to Cracow.

It is now generally believed that the conversion of the Egyptian Debt will be carried out, although neither Russia nor France has yet signified its assent.

A report from Massowah states that a force of irregulars, under Italian officers, have occupied Senahit, an important position on the Abyssinian frontier.

Intelligence has reached Cairo that a body of friendly Arabs have defeated a force of dervishes in the Korosko desert.

From Zanzibar it is reported that Mr. Stanley arrived on December 2 at Ururi, and stated that Emin Pasha was at Unyara, 15 days' distant. The explorer stayed a short time, and returned to Emin. He had lost many men by starvation and fighting.

General Smit, Vice-President of the Transvaal, left Pretoria on the 11th inst. with a detachment of artillery with the object, it is believed, of annexing a part of Swaziland.

Large sums of money and other help are being forwarded to the devastated districts of Pennsylvania.

Nearly the whole of the business portion of the town of Seattle, in Washington State, was destroyed by the fire of last week, and the loss ensuing is estimated at 10,000,000 dols.

The coroner's jury at Chicago have found a verdict that Dr. Cronin was the victim of a murderous plot, and they strongly condemn the Clan-na-Gael and the United Brotherhood. Alexander Sullivan and others have been arrested in connexion with the murder.

Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., and Sir T. Esmonde, M.P., are making a tour in the Australian colonies to evoke sympathy for and pecuniary assistance to the Irish National League. The various colonial papers do not support the objects of the meetings.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 29.

(Before Mr. Justice Scott and a Common Jury.)

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Pemma Jumal, Jewa Nasir, and Rajmud Noora were charged, the first prisoner with voluntarily causing grievous hurt and the second and third prisoners with the above offence and also with abetment of it. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. D. Dayar for the defence. The first prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, namely, that of cutting off the nose of his wife.

Mr. Anderson said that the first prisoner, having pleaded guilty, he felt it to be his duty, under the circumstances, to state what he thought it would be a waste of time to lead against the other two prisoners the evidence that was in his possession. The evidence was such that the court would think it undesirable and unsafe that the jury should be asked to convict the prisoners upon it.

His lordship told the jury that the first prisoner having pleaded guilty, there could be no enquiry held with respect to him. The other two prisoners had pleaded not guilty, and the prosecution having, in the exercise of a wise discretion, decided not to lead evidence against them, the learned judge told the jury to return a formal verdict of acquittal.

The jury having returned a formal verdict of not guilty, the second and third prisoners were discharged.

The judge desired to see the prosecutrix before passing sentence on the first prisoner.

Mr. Anderson remarked that, upon the medical evidence, the prosecution considered it to be a case of unusual barbarity.

Prisoner in answer to the Clerk of the Crown: I admit having committed the offence, but it was done under great excitement and provocation.

The Judge: What was the cause of the excitement?

The prisoner said the prosecutrix was his wife, and he was trying his best to persuade her to lead a chaste life. During the last two years she had twice run away from his house to her native country in company of another man. He went to fetch her back to Bombay, but she would not return. After a time she came back to Bombay, but instead of coming to his house, she lived outside with somebody else. Accused was a cart-driver, and his business took him from home all day and sometimes a greater part of the night. Whenever he returned, he did not find his wife at home, but always out in company of some man. He remonstrated with her on several occasions, but she paid no heed to his remonstrances. He twice found her with another man in his own house. On one occasion, he tried to catch the man, but somehow or other he escaped. On the night he cut off his wife's nose, he returned home at a late hour and found a man sleeping there. On seeing him, the man got up and escaped through a window. As he endeavoured to catch him, his wife held him by his waist, and he was consequently very much enraged. He found a bamboo stick lying in a corner of the room and with that he struck his wife. As she fell on the floor, he held her down under his knee, and he cut off her nose.

The judge to prosecutrix: Is there any truth in what your husband has stated?

The prosecutrix, who had her face fearfully disfigured, replied in the negative.

The judge: I have read the depositions and I don't believe the latter part of the prisioner's story at all, because it is contrary to the facts. The prisoner has pleaded guilty to having committed this brutal assault on his wife and has disfigured her for life. Nose-cutting is too common an offence in Bombay, and it should be severely dealt with. The sentence upon the prisoner is that he be imprisoned rigorously for five years.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BURGLAR.

Faizoo Shaik Ali was charged with house-breaking by night in order to commit theft, and also with theft of currency notes and cash. On the 31st May last, Hurjeevun Ladha, Moonim Nursey Dyal, the owner of a twine factory in Surtee Moholla, put some notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 278, in his cash-box about 7 p.m., previous to his leaving the premises. The box was locked up and was kept on the second floor of the house, the entrance door of which was locked up before the Moonim went for his meals. Shortly afterwards, the Moonim went back to the premises on receiving information of a theft of the money, and saw the prisoner in the custody of the police.

It appeared that two workmen of the factory, while passing by the premises, saw the prisoner there. In consequence of the noise they made, prisoner jumped out of a window and tried to escape, but was pursued and arrested. On his person being searched, the police found three currency notes for Rs. 50 each, eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and some other money, which the prosecutor identified to be his. The prisoner had been in jail once before for three years on conviction of house-breaking. His lordship told him that he had been guilty of a very daring crime, and that the public interest required that he should be sent out of the country. He was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

STABBING A MISTRESS.

Sewa Ramjee, a young Maratha, was charged with an attempt to murder, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a knife to Maina, woman, his kept mistress, on the 6th April last. Mr. Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dhairyavan appeared for the defence.

Mr. Slater briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. About two years ago, Maina lived under the prisoner's protection as his mistress. For about a year she had no cause of complaint, but after that period, he began to ill-treat her. She complained to a magistrate, who fined the prisoner Rs. 20 and bound him over to keep the peace towards Maina. He was well-behaved for a few days, but having again ill-treated her, a second complaint was made against him, and he was again bound over to keep the peace towards Maina. She then ceased to live with him. About three months ago, as she was going along the public road near the Race-course one day, he stopped her, and by using threats prevailed upon her to go and live with him again. She went and lived with him for about a fortnight, when, in consequence of his again using violence towords her, she went and resided with her parents. After a time she went to live in the Butchers' Chawl at Tardeo in a room near that of one Gangaram, a married man. On the afternoon of the 6th April last, the prosecutrix, who was sitting in the verandah, on seeing the prisoner approach, went into her room and fastened the door from inside. Prisoner entered the room through an opening over the doorway and attacked the prosecutrix. She opened the door and escaped into the room of another woman. Prisoner followed her and struck the other woman, who interfered, and then threw Maina down, and with a knife made six cuts in her neck. He was kneeling upon Maina as she lay down. Her cries brought some of the neighbours to her assistance; and a policeman, who was called, arrested the prisoner. The knife was found with fresh blood upon it. Prisoner bought it at a Borah's shop three or four days before he committed the assault. Prosecutrix was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she was detained ten days.

In the cross-examination of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, the prisoner's counsel tried to shew that there was a struggle between prisoner and the prosecutrix on the afternoon of the 6th April, and that the prisoner had also received a cut in his neck, the mark of which was still visible. Dr. Gallagher, House Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, when in the witness-box, was asked to see the mark of the alleged cut in the prisoner's neck; but after examining the place indicated, he said he could see no mark whatever.

Mr. Dhairyavan, in addressing the jury for the defence, urged that the cuts made on the prosecutrix neck were so slight that they could not sustain the charge of an attempt to murder. As to the second and minor charge of causing grievous hurt, there was some positive evidence which the learned counsel said he should find it difficult to explain away. He submitted that the first charge of an attempt to murder could not be sustained; and he trusted that the jury would find the prisoner not guilty on that charge.

His lordship having summed up the case, the jury, after a short consultation, returned by a majority of six to three a verdict of guilty of an attempt to murder, and a unanimous verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His lordship said the first was a serious charge, and he should like the jury to come to a verdict with respect to it by a larger majority. The jury were told to retire again.

On returning into court after about half an hour, the foreman said the proportion stood the same as before, and there was no chance of the jury coming to a larger majority.

The prisoner, in answer to the court, said the was an unfounded charge preferred at the instigation of Gungaram, who drugged him with liquor, and he therefore did not know what took place.

His lordship said he agreed with the majority of the jury. He thought that the prisoner had an intent to cause death, and death would most probably have been the result but for the circumstance that the knife was blunt. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

There being no other case for trial, the third Criminal Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE FALL OF HOUSES AT RIPON ROAD.

The adjourned inquest on the deaths of Bhundoo Chand, aged 30 years, and Nadir Hoosanee, aged 22 years, who were killed by the fall of a house at Ripon Road, on the morning of Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, was resumed by the Coroner, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on Saturday.

Mr. James William Smith, the Acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality, said:—On Wednesday, the 26th instant, and again on Saturday, he visited a new shed for weavers, to the east of a new house on Ripon Road. Both house and shed belonged to Borah Sullumanjee Ebrahim. He believed the fall to have been occasioned by a gust of wind acting upon the roof. The structure was top heavy and the various posts were not braced together. There was nothing to prevent the posts from falling over in the event of their receiving a thrust in any direction. Besides having no braces they were not built into the masonry at the bottom, nor were they nailed or secured to the beams at the top. The plans were not disapproved of on structural grounds, but if they had not been disapproved of, the structural details would have been considered. In erecting the shed after the plans were disapproved, the owner or builder committed an offence under section 349, sub-section 1, clause A, of the Bombay Municipal Act. He believed the shed would have stood if it had been provided with masonry walls. There was an old shed next to this and on its south, which had also fallen. He believed the fall of the new shed was the cause of the fall of the old one. There were pits dug in the floor of the new shed. In his opinion the pits had no effect on the shed.

Abdoola Ali Bux, a weaver, who lived in the new shed that had fallen, said he was aroused by the roof of the shed falling in, when he rushed out as quickly as he could and received only a cut on his right instep. Some 18 or 19 persons, all weavers, occupied the shed. All worked there during the day, but some slept elsewhere.

Allarukia Sulliman said he was a building maistry and had been so employed for the last 20 years. He only visited the premises once, when the posts were erected, and once after the shed was completed. There was no maistry to superintend the work. A carpenter named Keema took the contract for putting up the shed. Witness visited the premises as Sulliman's friend. The first time he went to the shed, he went alone. On the second occasion he went with Sulliman. He was not paid by Sulliman, as he was his friend. Witness never saw Keema at the shed. Sulliman showed him a plan (now produced) before the foundations were excavated. After seeing the plan witness laid down the lines for the foundation. Keema was not then there. Sulliman told witness that his plan was not passed by the Municipality; that he at first applied for an open shed, which was sanctioned, and that he afterwards applied for erecting complete walls, which was disallowed. The shed had fallen, and witness examined it on the 26th ultimo.

Keema Jairam said he was a carpenter and took contracts for building houses. He took a contract for putting up a shed in Muddonpoora for one Sulliman, Ebramjee. He was never shown a plan. He received his instructions from Sulliman and Allarakia Sulliman, the last witness. Allarakia came to the works three times. Witness used to go to his house when he wanted instructions. Sulliman and the maistry told him that the walls were to be built up to the full height, and that was the reason he put in short tenons. He saw no municipal officer at the works. Witness only took a contract for the labour. The owner Sulliman supplied the materials.

Inspector G. H. Cobb, of the Bombay Police, was next examined. His evidence was formal, regarding the assistance he rendered in removing the two deceased and others who were buried under the debris of the fallen shed.

The jury after a short deliberation returned the following verdict unanimously:—That the deaths of Bundoo Chand and Nadir Hoosanee were caused by injuries received by the roof of a house having accidentally fallen upon them.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel G. T. L. Carwithen, commanding the 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, proceeded home on the 27th June on being placed on half-pay.

Lieutenant F. L. Moore, supernumerary, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is appointed permanent Squadron Officer in the regiment.

The following officers have been detailed to attend the next equitation class which will be assembled at Rawalpindi:—Lieutenants T. C. Mack and T. Hogg, 29th Punjab Infantry; F. G. H. Davies, Guides; and E. Brandreth, 1st Sikhs; Second-Lieutenant R. E. Roome, 6th Bombay Cavalry; and Lieutenant F. de B. Young, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

The following notifications appear in the Allahabad District Orders:—Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters Major W. G. C. Halkett, having resigned his appointment of 2nd Class District Staff Officer, will revert to regimental duty with the 30th Punjab Infantry, with effect from this date. Captain L. C. Dundas, District Staff Officer, 2nd Class, having arrived at Allahabad, will take over the duties of that appointment from Major W. G. C. Halkett, with effect from this date.

ARRIVAL OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

Torpedo Boat F, Captain Reeves, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Aden. She left Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the 16th May, having been built by John S. White of Cowes. In build she is very much similar to the Torpedo Boats A, B, and C, but larger and broader. Her steering arrangements are very much on the same principle as the other boats. Her deck is covered by a composition of rubber, as a protector against the heat from the engine-room, and also to deaden the noise caused by the working of the engines. The weather experienced by the torpedo boat in coming out was very severe. The officers declare that they never experienced such weather. The sea ran mountains high and heavy winds prevailed. But through all this tempestuous weather the torpedo boat steamed on without suffering the least damage. The only accident that did occur was that the foremast was snapped by the high winds. The torpedo boat stayed some time at Aden for the weather to improve. But on the 21st June, there seeming to be no hope of this, she set sail and arrived in harbour on Saturday evening. During the voyage her engines were put to a very severe test, but went through satisfactorily, for they are still in splendid condition. The boat will be made over to Government on Tuesday, and the officers will then return to England.

THE ALIBAG LIFE-BOAT.

On Friday last, June 28, the s. s. Yesso brought out the new life-boat for Alibag. The life-boat, the Louise Marguerite, is constructed on the latest principles. The cost is stated to have been £1,700 and £70 was paid for her freight to India. It is pretty certain that she will meet the requirements of the station and the funds for her maintenance will not be grudged.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Green Street, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions that were passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 6th June:—1. For sub-division 30 of clause 98 in the Articles of Association of the Company, the following shall be substituted:—"13. The directors are expressly authorized, subject to the sanction of a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders, to enter into an agreement or agreements with the secretary and treasurer, or secretaries and treasurers, for the managment of the Company's business on the resignation by Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. of their present appointment of secretaries and treasurers." 2. On the resignation of Messrs. Lang Moir and Co., the Company's registered office shall be at such place as may hereafter be fixed by the board of directors. That in clause 81 of the Articles of Association the words, "Who, shall be a member of the firm of Lang, Moir and Co.," and the latter portion of clause 83, commencing from the words "and in his absence from India," shall be struck out.

Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, was in the chair, and proposed the confirmation of the resolutions. They were all unanimously agreed to, and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

The difficulties raised in connection with the return of the Metropolitan Michael have been smoothed over. An understanding has been come to on all points. The two Metropolitans are reconciled. Mgr. Theodosius will visit Mgr. Michael, accompanied by the Bishops, and Mgr. Michael will return the visit. Mgr. Theodosius, with the Bishops, will be present at the reinstallation of the Metropolitan Michael.

THE MADRAS MILITARY PROSECUTION.

The further hearing of the case in which Captain George Mathias Dorsey, Deputy Commissary and Overseer, Madras Gun Carrige Factory, and Store Sergeant Hogg of the same Deartment, stood charged under Sections 409 and 420 with criminal breach of trust by a public servant and cheating in respect of the sum of Rs. 119-12-6 was resumed on Thursday morning at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, before Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. P. D. Shaw, Acting Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, the complainant in the case being Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Brereton, R.A., Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras. Mr. C. W. Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Wilson and King, appeared on behalf of both the accused. Both Captain Dorsey and Sergeant Hogg have been suspended since Monday, and on the rising of the Court on that day they were released on bail, themselves in the sum of Rs. 300 each, and two sureties each of Rs. 150.

The following is a continuation of the statement made by the witness Numberumal Chetty, in cross-examination by Mr. Wilson:—

From first to last I never had any conversation with Sergeant Hogg as to the rates I charged. The original rates charged by me were the market rates. They were the fair market rates. I canot fix the dates of any of the interviews with Captain Dorsey without referring to my books. I fix the dates only by reference to my books. There is nothing else to guide my memory. My first transaction with Captain Dorsey, as shown by my books, was on the 28th October. My first interview with him was on the 27th October. He came alone and walking, my to gomastas Moonesawmy and Ramakrishna, were present. I do not know if anybody else was present. Without referring to my books I cannot say what articles Captain Dorsey ordered on that occasion. I cannot say who was present when the articles were delivered on the 28th October 188. Captain Dorsey alone was present then. He came in a big bandy drawn by two bullocks, I remember. He came in the morning. I am sure of that. My gomasta made the entries in my Day Book at my dictation. I mean he wrote down what I dictated to him on a slate, and subsequently copied the entries into the book from the slate. These entries that appear in the Day Book are not made at the time of the transaction. The entries are first made on at the time of the transaction. The entries are first made on the slate, and then posted into the book the next morning. It is not postponed for more than one day. It is my custom to deliver goods to purchasers, and settle the price afterwards except in the case of cash transactions. When a new customer came to purchase goods he always asked the price and settled the bargain before taking delivery, but in the case of old customers I give delivery, without settling the price. Whenever any customer complains of the price I always allow a reduction. I reduced the prices for Captain Dorsey on all the occasion spoken of. In some of those cases I lost a little, and in other cases got little profit. I would rather lose my profit than lose my customers. Captain Dorsey had dealings with me since 1882, and first time that he complained of the dearness of the prices was on the 28th October 1888. On this occasion Captain Dorsey came alone. My gomasta Moonesawmy was present then. This gomasta was always with me, and I feel certain that he was present at this interview on the 28th October. Without referring to my books I cannot say for certain on what date Sergeant Hogg came to me for the first time. The goods were delivered to Sergeant Hogg by my gomastas. I was not in the shop at that time. On the day that Sergeant Hogg came to take delivery of the goods I cannot say whether I went out to purchase anything to complete Captain Dorsey's order. I do not remember whether I did so or not. How can you expect me to remember all the things which took place so long ago as 1885. Hogg never gave me any receipt for the goods he took delivery of. I did not get a receipt for the money paid back on account of the deductions I allowed.

The Court rose at 5 p.m. The further hearing of the case will be proceeded with on Monday.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The swords presented as prizes by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief in competition No 4 for the Best-Man-at-Arms British and Volunteer Corps, and in competition No 19 for the Best-Man-at-Arms Bombay Army (Native) at the Grand-Assault-at Arms are on view at Messrs. Watson's, at Poona. The various cups presented by General Solly-Flood, C. B., Commanding the District, by Colonel Propert, Commanding the Poona Volunteer Rifles, by Mr W. W. James, Inspector of Gymnasia, and by other officers, are with Messrs. Land and Blockley, to have suitable inscription engraved on them; and when ready the cups will be open to public inspection at the place of business of that firm in East Street. We learn, writes the *Deccan Herald*, that Colonel Propert, Commanding the Poona Rifle Volunteers, has kindly offered a cup, valued at Rs. 50, for the Victoria Cross race this prize is in addition to the prize of Rs. 100 offered by the gallant Colonel for the quarter-mile Champion race. We trust our local Volunteer Corps will put their best leg foremost and carry off their Colonel's Cup in the V.C. race, and thus keep it in the Corps.

BENGAL.

"Man the Life Boats."—Much praise is due to Captain Maclachlan of the s. s. Goa for the promptitude with which he got all his six boats swung out, lowered down into the water, at fairly started off to the rescue of the people in distress on the s. s. Ethiopia on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th ult. The cool seaman-like way in which the officers in charge and the native crews of the several boats did their work of rescue, amid the eddies swirling round the two ends of the vessel, speaks volumes for the perfect discipline and order on board his vessel. There are doubtless those who would speak lightly of his exercising and practising his ship's company at the lowering of boats and manning them in a hurry as has been customary with him since he has been in command, but the saving of life has surely proved the value of Captain Maclachlan's seaman-like forethought in so doing. There is not the least doubt that the presence of the six skilfully handled boats so quickly sent from the Goa tended not a little to pacify and allay the fears of the two hundred and fifty people. The Goa was close astern of the Ethiopia when the latter took the ground on the Jellingham Sand at 3-30 p. m. in the blinding rain squall. She was immediately turned round head to the tide by Mr. P. Paulson, the pilot, who skilfully kept the ship under way; steaming up against the tide to drop the empty boats, and then dropping astern to pick up the laden ones, for five and a half hours, or until 9-30 p. m., all in the dark and blinding rain, in a six-knot spring tide.—*Englishman.*

Address to the Chief Justice.—On Wednesday last at 7-15 p. m., a number of native gentlemen met at the house of the Chief Justice, Sir Comer Petheram, to present him with a congratulatory address on his recovery from his late illness. All classes of the native community were represented, both Hindus and Mahomedans, and thanks to the exertions of Babu Benode Behary Mullick, the address was signed by a large number of persons. The following was the address, which was read by the Hon. Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar:—The Hon. Sir William Comer Petheram, Kt, Q.C., Chief Justice. May it please your lordship.—We, the undersigned zemindars and citizens of Calcutta, beg to approach your lordship with these few lines, and hope they will meet with your kind acceptance. Nothing grieved us more than the knowledge of your having been seriously and dangerously laid on the bed of sickness. We, therefore, incessantly offered our prayers to the Throne of Mercy for your restoration to health, and that it has now been restored we rejoice and beg leave to congratulate you. We hope that you may yet enjoy long year of health and happiness, which would be a source of joy to all your well-wishers. We remain, your Lordship's Obedient Servants. His lordship in a short but feeling speech thanked those present for the kind and sympathetic address which had been presented to him. Those present were then introduced severally to his lordship, after which they took their leave.—*Ibid.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office...	4,8,249	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	14,2,525	do.
Other Deposits ...	6,8,811	Increase.
Post Bills...	3,838	Decrease.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments ...	2,2,096	Decrease.
Loans ...	8,2,114	do.
Accounts of Credit ...	3,0,877	do.
Mercantile Bills ...	2,7,391	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	10,2,816	do.
Do. at Branches ...	9,6,918	Decrease.

ENGLISH RACING.

The following results of races at home have been telegraphed to the *Asian*:—

The Manchester Cup.—About one mile and three-quarters and 196 yards. Run on Thursday, the 13th June.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's b c Cotillon, by Hagioscope—Mabille, 4-year-old, 8st. 3 lbs. ... 1
Mr. H. E. Tidy's br c Indian Prince, by Thuringian Prince—Mrs. Skelton, 3-year-old, 7st. 1 lb. 2
Sir R. Jardine's ch c Lord Lorne, by Hampton—Lady Lucas, 3-year-old, 6st. 8lbs. ... 3

There were fifteen starters, and Cotillon won easily by two lengths, his price at starting being 16 to 1.

The Ascot Stakes.—Once round, starting at the distance post (about two miles). Run on Tuesday, the 18th June.

Sir R. Jardine's Lord Lorne, by Hampton—Lady Lucas, three-year-old, 6st 7lbs. ... 1
Mr. J. R. Gubbins' b h Ashplant, by Umpire—Cecropia, six-year-old, 8st. 6lbs. ... 2
Mr. N. Fenwick's br h Tissaphernes, by Xenophon—Twitter, five year old, 8st. 8lbs. ... 3

There were twelve starters, and the race was won in a canter, the odds at starting being 8 to 1 against the winner.

THE SHAH IN EUROPE.

The *Moskovskia Vaidomosti*, in a leading article on the Shah of Persia's European tour, writes the following:—

This is the third time that the Shah of Persia has paid a visit to the Continent of Europe, the first time being in the year 1873, the second in 1879. The immediate object of the present journey of His Majesty the Shah lies in his wish to visit the Paris Exhibition, but in addition to this His Majesty will naturally profit by his travels abroad to form bonds of close relationship with the Governments of those countries whose interests are at one with those of his own. First and foremost amongst these assuredly stands Russia, and therefore the visit of the Shah to the Russian capital carries with it a most important significance. Not only on account of her geographical situation, but also by reason of various events in history, Russia stands in the light to Persia not only of a powerful neighbour, but even of a protector. Our late acquisitions in Central Asia have considerably advanced our frontier line, and this circumstance alone has secured to Persia the peaceful possession of a considerable tract of territory hitherto devastated by marauding nomadic tribes. Russia has never ceased to behave towards Persia in any other than the most friendly manner possible, and has always striven by all means in her power to strengthen and uphold her power and authority. Finally, Russia has formed and developed with Persia a mutually advantageous commercial bond of union.

The advantages gained are, as is well known, generally acknowledged throughout Persia, and her ulterior progress and development would have been secured to her had not the advantages which Russia, together with Persia, would have gained excited the envy of foreign nations, and in the present case, more especially of the English. For some time past they have strained every nerve to try and hinder the establishment of a healthy bond of relationship between Russia and Persia. Taking advantage of the temporary absence of our representative, and resorting to every sort of stratagem, the English obtained from the Persian Government important concessions plainly detrimental to Persia, and at the same time calculated to damage the good understanding existing between Russia and Persia. The most important of these concessions was that lately granted to the rich London banker Baron Reuter, allowing him thereby to establish a Persian Government bank in Teheran, Baron Reuter is in reality the mouthpiece of the English Government, so that if the concession granted to him really comes into force, it will not be any exaggeration to state that the whole of Persia, through the agency of this bank, will find itself under the control and in the power of England. The Persian Government probably does not understand the danger threatening it, but now a good opportunity presents itself of explaining to Persia what she may expect in the immediate future.

The Shah of Persia and the suite accompanying him, judging from a political point of view, personify the whole of Persia. All Persia then, so to speak, is now amongst us. Is not now the right time then to make known what are our mutual interests, and to come to some thorough decision about them before the Shah and his ministers leave us and go abroad, especially to London, when the English will naturally leave no stone unturned to secure some guarantee for the results lately obtained by them?

Persia cannot but attach importance to her good relationship with Russia. Any error on this point would end fatally for her. In order, therefore, to preserve this relationship it would be far better for her if she were to cancel this concession, the granting of which there is no doubt was a frightful blunder on her part, and which, therefore, she possesses a perfect right to correct. If she does not find this feasible, then she ought to counterbalance matters by granting equally important concessions to England. In what these concessions ought to consist no one knows better than the principal leaders of our Eastern policy, M. Giers and M. Zinif, both of whom formerly served as Russian representatives in Persia, and therefore ought thoroughly to understand how far our interests are coupled with those of Persia. The Shah will, of course, meet with a brilliant reception in every part of Russia, but we must not forget the fact that in England also a triumphal ovation awaits him, and that the ever indefatigable Sir Drummond Wolff will not cease to display his energy. Bearing this in view, it behoves our diplomatists to forewarn the Shah and his ministers against placing too firm a belief in the promises held out by the English, and to point out to them their real signification.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 1.—Opening of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Colaba.
2.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
3.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Cricket, Over 30 vs. Under 30.
6.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Ralli Brothers' C. C.
Meeting, Badham, Pile and Company.
8.—Municipal Corporation.
9.—Mail steamer Peshawar departs.
13.—Cricket, Civil vs. Military.
10.—Municipal Standing Committee.
16.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
17.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
20.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Hindu C. C.
22.—Bombay Livery Stable Company.
Wynaad Goldmining Company.
Bombay Insurance Company.
Forbes and Company's Constituents' Insurance Company.
23.—Mail steamer Coromandel departs.
24.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
31.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Aug. 3.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Mr. Penstone's XI.
7.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Cricket, Bombay vs. Poona.
10.—Cricket, Bombay vs. Poona.
14.—Municipal Standing Committee.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Parsees.
19.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Parsees.
21.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
24.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
Cricket, Civil vs. Military (return.)
28.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Railway.
Sept. 6.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay vs. Poona.
7.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay vs. Poona.
9.—Cricket at Poona, North vs. South.
10.—Cricket at Poona, North vs. South.
11.—Cricket at Poona, North vs. South.
16.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Parsees.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Parsees.
19.—Poona Races.
21.—Poona Races.
Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Hindu C. C.
24.—Poona Races.
26.—Poona Races.
28.—Poona Races.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90...	£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 22nd June 1889 ...	£ 4,075,900
Balance to be remitted from 23rd June 1889 to 31st March 1890...	£10,614,000

The Cronin disclosures have had this result—that in future all money raised in Chicago for the Irish cause will be sent direct to Mr. Parnell. The Clan-n-Gael will not be entrusted with it.

SINGULAR LIBEL ACTION.

In the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, the case of "Campbell-Praed vs. Graham" came on for hearing. The plaintiff sued for damages for alleged libel contained in a letter addressed to his wife; and the defendant by his pleadings denied that the words used bore the meaning imputed to them, and alleged privilege.

Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Atherley Jones were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kemp, Q.C., Mr. Fillan, and Mr. James Todd for the defendant.

Mr. Lockwood, in opening the case for the plaintiff said that his client claimed damages for a very cruel libel. Mr. Campbell-Praed lived in Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, and his wife had for some time devoted her time to literary pursuits, and had written novels, and so on. Mr. William Graham, the defendant, was last year about to start what he called a "Cosmopolitan Journal," named "The Gentleman." In September, when this journal was about to appear, the defendant was very anxious to secure the literary services of Mrs. Campbell-Praed; and it was in reference to his requirements in this direction that Mr. Campbell-Praed made his acquaintance. Mrs. Campbell-Praed had at that time a good deal of work on hand, and therefore she could not at the time write for the journal, but its publication was delayed until about the end of October, and under these circumstances she consented to write a story for it, which was to appear from week to week. As she was not in good health, Mr. Campbell-Praed went one Sunday to the chambers of Mr. Graham, in the Albany, to discuss his proposal as to Mrs. Campbell-Praed writing for his journal. Mr. Graham proposed to give, upon the eve of the publication of his journal, a soiree in the Prince's-room at the Criterion, at which it was said there were to be statesmen, literary men, representatives of art and the drama, in fact, the *elite* of society. There was to be "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." Mrs. Campbell-Praed was not well enough to go to the soiree, but Mr. Campbell-Praed went, and found that there was not such a company there as Mr. Graham had led him to expect, some of the men of exalted names being missing.

MISS MORGAN APPEARS.

It had happened that when the plaintiff went to the defendant's chambers he saw two ladies there, one of them Miss Morgan, and he was introduced to them. He again saw Miss Morgan at the soiree, and again spoke to her for a few minutes until Mr. Graham came and took the lady away to the supper room, and Mr Campbell-Praed never saw her again that evening. On the following day Mr. Campbell-Praed received a letter, which the learned counsel characterised as being as cruel and malicious a libel as was ever penned. It was in these terms:

E. 4, Albany, Piccadilly, 26th Oct., 1888.

Dear Mrs. Praed,—I have much pleasure in sending you the first number of *The Gentleman* and shall transmit a cheque for your charming contribution on Monday. It is with regret, however, that I must here say that it will be quite impossible for me to number you any further among my contributors; your husband's conduct last night in asking a young lady under my charge, and in my hearing, to dine alone with him was so unheard of as to render any further relations even of a business nature impossible.—Believe me, yours sincerely, Wm. Graham.

This was the libel that was sued upon, and there was not a tittle of ground for the statement made in it. The defendant had said of his publication that it would "fulfil the double ideal of a gentleman in his relations with society, and his duties towards his fellow-beings," and he quoted the words of the Lureate—

And thus he bore without abuse,
The grand old name of gentleman.

It was difficult to say how the letter which he had written matched the words that he had so published. The letter had a most baneful effect upon the lady to whom it was addressed, and the plaintiff, as soon as it came to his knowledge, instructed his solicitor to commence the present proceedings. The defendant had pleaded privilege, but he (Mr. Lockwood) should contend that there was no privilege that could protect conduct like his.

THE COMPLAINT.

Mr. Campbell-Praed said that he was the plaintiff. His wife had written novels, and had been otherwise engaged in literary work. On the 9th September last he first met the defendant in his rooms at the Albany. The defendant was very anxious that Mrs. Campbell-Praed should write for *The Gentleman*. In his rooms there were two ladies, to whom witness was introduced, but he did not distinctly catch their names. One of them, it seems, was Miss Morgan. They soon left, but witness remained, and continued his conversation with the defendant. *The Gentleman* came out on the 26th October, on the morning after the soiree. The defendant had written to Mrs. Campbell-Praed asking her to act as one of the stewards of the soiree, and as to pecuniary matters he said that he had set apart £1,000 for *The Gentleman*, and he added: "When that is gone *The Gentleman* may go where other gentlemen have gone before." (Laughter.) As witness's wife's health would not allow her to go to the soiree, witness himself went, and he there met Mr. and Mrs. Stannard, the two Miss Cramlings, Sir Morell Mackenzie (whom he knew by sight), and Mr. Clement Scott.

To his Lordship.—There were thirty or forty people, perhaps forty.

Witness continued: Whilst he was talking to Mrs. Stannard Miss Morgan crossed and bowed, and then he recognised her as having seen her at Mr. Graham's chambers, and he went and spoke to her for four or five minutes.

TO DINE ALONE.

Is it true that in that conversation you asked this lady to dine with you alone?—No, certainly not. Whilst he was talking with her the defendant came up and asked to escort her to the supper room. Witness never saw her again until he saw her yesterday in Court. Witness shortly after left the entertainment. The next morning he was at Wollingborough. There he received from his wife a telegram as to the letter in question, and thereupon he put the matter into the hands of his solicitor.

Cross-examined.—He was not a literary man; he was a working man—a brewer.

Mr. Kemp had understood that he was a gentleman of means.

Mr. Justice Denman: Means sometimes accompanied a brewer. (Laughter.)

Witness continued: On the 16th September the defendant wrote to Mrs. Campbell-Praed saying, "Your husband made himself very charming; kindly let me know what terms you expect." He and his wife were very much attached; and there was perfect confidence between them. He could not say that there were not 70 persons at the soiree. He never suggested to Miss Morgan that he should like to see her again. Mr. Graham seemed to be annoyed when he took her away. Witness noticed this, and that he did it abruptly and rudely.

As a man would who was annoyed?—Or jealous. Mrs. Campbell-Praed had sued the defendant for breach of contract.

MISS MORGAN'S STORY.

Miss Ann Morgan said that she remembered meeting Mr. Campbell-Praed in Mr. Graham's rooms at the Albany. She again met him at the reception in the Prince's-room at the Criterion.

Did Mr. Campbell-Praed on that occasion invite you on the following Sunday, or on any other day, to dine alone with him?—Certainly not. He said nothing at all to that effect. Mr. Graham, witness added, took her to supper. He suggested that Mr. Campbell-Praed had asked her to dine with him, and she denied it. He made out that he was sure of it.

Cross-examined.—He said that he heard Mr. Campbell Praed say it. Witness said it was not so, and that it was an untruth.

This constituted the case for the plaintiff.

DEFENDANT UNCONVINCED.

Mr. Wm. Graham, the defendant, was at once called, and he was asked: Did you believe that you heard the plaintiff ask Miss Morgan to dine with him alone?—I do.

Mr. Justice Denman: You do now?—Yes; I am positive of it.

Mr. Lockwood: There is no justification pleaded.

Mr. Justice Denman: Yes; the defendant says that the words in their plain and natural meaning are true in substance and in fact.

Mr. Kemp: Is it true that she told you that no such statement had been made?—No, it is not true.

Did the lady tell you that there was no truth in your accusation?—No; she did not. I put the question and the lady refused to answer.

Did you in your letter intend to impute immorality to the plaintiff?—Not in the least. I only intended to impute a breach of etiquette as I stated in a letter.

PEAS WITH A KNIFE.

Cross-examined.—He simply intended to impute a gross breach of etiquette, in the same way as he should consider it a breach of etiquette if a man should use his knife instead of his fork at witness's dinner table.

The two things stand in the same position?—Precisely so.

Would you decline to continue to employ a lady upon your journal if her husband ate peas with his knife?—No. (Laughter.) The circumstances in which he was placed in reference to Mrs. Campbell-Praed were somewhat peculiar. She was an invalid at the time, and consequently he was thrown constantly into her husband's society. His acquaintance with Mr. Campbell-Praed began simply in his having, instead of his wife, to see witness. If it had been the case of a novel and nothing more, he should not have written that letter. But he foresaw that he should be thrown constantly into his society.

Do you suggest that such a letter as that would not be calculated to give the deepest pain to the lady?—How could he gauge the feelings of the lady? He thought he heard Mr. Campbell-Praed ask this lady to dine with him alone the next Sunday.

Why, then, instead of writing to the wife did you not go back to the room and face that man?—Simply because he had no dealings with Mr. Campbell-Praed. Witness was in the position of a host, and could not have a scene in his room. He had seventy guests there at the time.

Why did you not write to him?—Simply because I had never written to him but only to Mrs. Campbell-Praed.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGES.

Why did you not write to the man as well?—What was the necessity? Mrs. Campbell-Praed at once informed him of it. He wrote to Mrs. Campbell-Praed because she was his contributor.

Mr. Campbell-Praed was recalled, and was asked—You have heard that the defendant has sworn that you asked that lady to dine with you alone the next Sunday. As a matter of fact, had you a dinner-party that day at your own place?—Yes, some ten or twelve. They had been asked for a fortnight or three weeks. Mrs. O'Connor and Mr. T. P. O'Connor he asked on the night that he saw the Misses Crumlings. All the others had been asked before, except the two Miss Crumlings.

Mr. Lockwood said that he had other gentlemen there, but his friend had put no question on the matter, and therefore he would not call them upon the point.

Mr. Justice Denman directed the jury to consider first whether the letter was a libel, and if so, to consider to what damages the plaintiff was entitled.

The jury, without leaving the box, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £500, and his lordship gave judgment in accordance with the finding.

Mr. Kemp asked for a stay of execution.

Mr. Justice Denman, however, thought that he ought not to interfere.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 25.

Buck, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, off duty, from Deolali.

Chascells, 2nd Lieut, 2nd Durham, on medical certificate, from Poona.

June 29.

Carwithen, Col, Bl, K O S Borderers, to proceed to England, from Meerut.

DEPARTURE.—June 27.

Leathem, Capt, and Adjt, Bo. Vol Rifle Corps, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 1st July, 1889.

1. There will be a match between a team of Volunteers and eight Sergeants, 2nd Gloster Regiment, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Colaba Range.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

2. The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.

3. Captain R. A. Willis is appointed Acting Adjutant to the Corps from this date during the period of Captain T. W. C. Leathem's absence at Deolali on duty.

By Order.

(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

1. The Battery will parade at Head-Quarters on Saturday next, the 6 inst., at 4-30 p.m. Dress: Uniform and forage caps without belts and side arms.

2. There will be no other drill during the week.

By Order.

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 29th June 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bo Cavy—Major R H Daniell, 2nd-Sqdn Comdr (Comdt, Govr's Body Gd), to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Major James appted Comdt.

Major F Abbott, SC, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 6th Bo Cavy, to be 2nd-in-Comd *sub pro tem*, vice Major, Daniell seconded.

St E LeMesurier, Offg Wing Officer, 28th Bo I, and 2nd-Lt W F Newnham, Offg Wing Officer, 9th Bo I, to officiate as Sqdn Officer on probation.

7th Bo Cavy—Lt H H Southey, Offg Wing Officer, 7th Bo I, and 2nd-Lt F C W Ware, Offg Wing Officer, 10th Bo L I, to officiate as Sqdn Officer, on probation.

S and M—Lt F A Wilson, RE, Offg Comdg Officer, to be Comdg Officer, vice Lt W J McElhenny, transfd to the P W D.

2nd Bo I (Grs)—Lt D G Peart, Offg Wing Officer to be Wing Officer.

Referring to G O G No 91 of '89, Surgn W P Carson, MS, continues in medical charge of 1st Bo I.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—2nd Dur L I—2nd-Lt A C Lascelles, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Etolia s—2 drums rectified spirits of wine, Madhowrao and Babajee.

Karamania s—10 drums rectified spirit of wine, H. Mooljee.

Clan Sinclair s—2 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—20 drums soft soap, M Girdhardass; 220 kegs carbonate of soda, W and A Graham and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—17 cases sewing machines, Geyer and Co.

Huzara s—6 casks white zinc paint, E Essoobjee; 3 drums turpentine, G Mooljee.

Coromandel s—2 cases dye, A H A Corim.

Pekin s—12 cases writing paper, H Abdoolally; [illegible] cases provisions, S Cowasjee; 3 cases medicine and 8 packages glycerine, H Mooljee; 7 cases perfumed spirit, The Hongkong Shanghai Bank.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—25 packages earthenware, C Ameer; 17 cases window glass, E Moortooza.

Huzara s—5 cases red colour, G Mooljee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—23 bales printing paper, A A Rahim and Co; 118 bales printing coloured and writing papers, [illegible]

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—55 cases brandy, S Cawasji.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Pekin s—30 cases champagne, H Ruttonji.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—198 bags carroway seeds, H Hemraj; 50 casks white arsenic, V Nuthoo; 1 case beer and 1 case champagne beer, Tarruck and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—100 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th June, as compared with the statement of the 18th June:—

	June 18. Rs.	A.	P.	June 25. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up...	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	54,49,528	15	0	54,49,528	15	0
Treasury Balance ...	2,75,72,274	6	7	2,56,68,499	13	3
Other Deposits ...	3,01,02,029	3	8	3,07,83,839	13	9
Bank Post Bills, &c...	2,30,411	11	11	2,26,273	11	2
Sundries ...	17,90,841	1	0	18,43,322	14	0
Rs...	8,51,44,776	6	2	8,39,69,456	6	2
ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	28,66,788	4	0	28,45,362	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	76,96,049	0	0	76,65,379	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,11,98,231	1	4	1,03,86,116	12	8
Credits on do.	85,05,091	11	1	81,44,214	12	11
Bills discounted...	2,76,38,950	3	0	2,78,56,350	2	11
Balances with other Banks	[illegible]7,430	10	10	8,54,411	2	6
Bullion ...	37,047	15	6	31,780	3	6
Dead Stock ...	12,37,823	14	0	12,37,132	7	[illegible]
Stamps ...	11,169	1	1	11,420	11	[illegible]
Sundries...	1,12,941	5	9	67,246	11	[illegible]
Cash at Head Office...	76,91,370	9	0	87,24,187	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. at Branches...	1,71,41,873	1	7	1,61,45,854	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rs.	8,51,44,776	6	2	8,39,69[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A ne[illegible] specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT [illegible] rough wear. It has the absorbent propert[illegible] with the softness of Cotton. Samples [illegible] to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE IN AMERICA.

A NEW YORK telegram of June 7 says :—The fire first broke out at two o'clock in the afternoon, at what is known as Pontine Building in Front-street. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and by nine o'clock at night had destroyed 30 blocks of buildings, while 20 more were in danger of being consumed. The buildings already gutted included the Opera House, several warehouses in Columy-street, and a group of houses at the back of the offices of the *Post Intelligencer*, a local newspaper. The despatches from Seattle show that the conflagration at that place has caused immense destruction. Although the residence portion of the city was saved. The business quarter is in ashes. Every bank, hotel, theatre, newspaper office, telegraph station, mill, and freight depot has been burned to the ground. Even the new wharves along the river front have been destroyed being added to the flames by the fire on the quays. The shipping was saved by being hauled into midstream. The fire is due to the ignition of a large quantity of turpentine. Telegrams received from Seattle this afternoon state that although help was coming from adjacent places and attempts were being made to check the flames by demolishing buildings with gunpowder-nothing availed, and the conflagration has practically burnt itself out, after having laid waste an area of 7½ acres.

Many poorer classes are suffering great privations, as every restaurant and grocery store is burned. Troops and an extra force of police are guarding property which has been saved, and 100 thieves have been arrested.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

IT is determined not to let the Governors of Christ's Hospital neglect the recommendations of the Commissioners of 1877, who declared that the site in the heart of London was inconvenient. A scheme has been drawn up another short Act is required, empowering forcibly the great change to be effected in its management. By the scheme the Foundation might be extended to 1,200 children every year instead of 800, the most interesting of the present buildings he would retain, fulfilling the conditions laid down by the Commissioners of two years ago. The portion should be sold to the Governors of the Bank, and from the proceeds of the ground no longer required erect fine buildings in the suburbs. Here, at the present time, arises of acquiring ninety acres on the breezy heights of the Commons, which would be about one-fourth of what would be realized for the City site. This would find ready purchasers both by the Post-office and Bartholomew's Hospital. The Hertfordshire establishment for the very little boys, and about a hundred girls, is shockingly unhealthy, and, therefore, with the precedents given by St. Paul's School and the Royal Hospital for Ingarables, it would appear that there are many arguments in favour of the Wimbledon project. In any case, the dilatoriness of the Governors to carry out the advice of the Commissioners is unpardonably reprehensible; but by directing the glare of public opinion to the question, it is to be hoped that they will be shamed into taking active steps at last.

EGYPTIAN DONKEY DRIVERS IN PARIS.

THE Egyptian donkey drivers at the Exhibition are not the gentle beings they appear to be. About a month ago they became mutinous because they were not allowed to leave their quarters at night and amuse themselves in the low singing-houses of the Grenelle, which is one of the worst neighbourhoods in Paris. A few nights ago they began again. It appears that they have been recruited from the dregs of the population of Cairo, and are used to arguments which it would be impossible to apply in France. Having now a month's wages and accumulated "backsheesh," they are extremely restive. After they had finished their donkey driving yesterday they demanded an evening's leave, which was given them. They recruited a band of disorderly men and women, and at their head invaded a low coffee-house, where they behaved in such a way that even the ordinary *habitues* were scandalised, and ordered them out. As they refused either to behave themselves decently or to leave, steps were taken to expel them. All the disorderly people about took their part—a row ensued, in which perhaps 1,000 persons joined, mine-ing weapons the decanters and wooden chairs, there being no regular at hand. Heads were broken and faces cut, but no lives were lost. The interference of 30 policemen was needed to get the better of the Chaitenes and the roughs who had become their chance allies. All the Egyptians were taken to the lock-up, but three of the least ill-behaved were, at the prayer of their employer, released to attend to the 60 Oriental donkeys. It is thought that the others will be severely punished when they come before the magistrate. The 60 donkeys are housed in a stable behind the Rue du Caire, and when taken out are saddled in the Eastern manner. They are quite unequal to the demand for their services. Not only children, but young ladies went to mount them. One Sunday the *corps de ballet* of one of the Lyrical theatres enjoyed a ride on them. They are charm creatures, and go at a quick easy pace, and look as though they took an intelligent interest in what is going on around them. Their drivers' dress in long blue cotton gowns fastened at the waist with a blue scarf, and blue turbans. Each one of them attends to four donkeys. They speak fairly good English, some of which was learned in missionary schools, and some—not quite so good—as they have picked up from Tommy Atkins. They are very submissive and obliging, and gratuities are freely dropped into their hands.

NEW MOUNTAIN RAILWAYS.

Two new mountain railways are now ready for Swiss tourists. One of these goes from Lucerne over the Brunig Pass to Meiringen and Brienz; the other from Alpnach, near Lucerne, to the summit of Mt. Pilatus. A section of the former, extending from Alpnachstadt to Brienz, was opened for passenger traffic in July of last year: but on Saturday a train ran along its whole length from Lucerne for the first time. This part of Switzerland is thus brought into direct connection with Interlaken and the Bernese Oberland; and the traveller [illegible] hours in the journey [illegible] enjoying from the railway carriage all the beauties which made the old coach drive over the Brunig so attractive. A new station has been opened here, close to that of the St. Gothard Railway; and thence the railway, which is narrow gauge, passes along the edge of the Lake of Lucerne, and underneath the base of Mount Pilatus to Alpnach. Thence it rises gently to Sarnen, skirting another lovely little lake. Between Giswyl and Lungern the train travels over a cogwheel road, somewhat similar to the Rigi Railway, mounting the heights of Kaiserthal and Quarriegel, whence a glorious panorama of the valley below is unfolded. At Brunig the spectacle is superb, for there is a grand view over the Wandlehorn, the Oltschiberg, the Burghorner Gerst, and the cascades of Oltschi and Wandel. Meiringen stands to the left, with the mountains of the Grimsel in the distance. Down to Brienz the bold construction of the railway is most striking, and wild gorges are spanned with quite as much skill as is displayed on the St. Gothard. A short steamboat trip brings one to Interlaken in five hours after leaving Lucerne.

The railway up Mount Pilatus, which is now open for passengers, differs completely in construction from the famous Rigi line, and is altogether a much more ambitious piece of work. The gradient is from the first rather alarming. The line begins to ascend at once at an incline of one in four, and in a couple of minutes this is increased to one in two—twice that of the steepest part of the Rigi line. Those to whom the appearance of danger has a charm may court it here. In parts the outer edge of the carriage hangs over gorges hundreds of feet deep, and on the final stretch the permanent way is cut out of the solid rock, leaving a sheer precipice on the left of a quarter of a mile. The upper station is close to the 'Belle Vue Hotel, and a five minutes' climb brings us to the summit—6,965 feet above the level of the sea. The views on the way are perhaps not so pretty as long the Rigi line, but the view of the landscape seen from the top of Pilatus is much more extended and far surpasses in grandeur that seen from the sister mountain.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 31 Hatton-Road, London, England.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., F.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Exultation, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARMITT & Co.; LEE, GRIFFIN & Co.; H. CLARK; J. J. MILLER. *Bombay*—RACHAIAH AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PATON & Co. *Trunsore*—HYDE & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENCER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Benaupore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESON & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London, E.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW FROM ENGLAND

Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,
Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld; KEMP & Co., Ld and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay; BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents, H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

THE SALT REGAL COMPANY, LD.,
WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
AND AT 25, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

NOTICES.

ROYAL [illegible] SOUTHALL'S [illegible]

ANTISEPTIC [illegible]

An Eminent [illegible] most valuable [illegible] seem in the Quarter [illegible] I have distributed [illegible] and in every instance [illegible] appreciated.

A Disinfectant of the highest [illegible] fevers, cholera, &c. [illegible] health. Diminishes [illegible] A vantage to Ladies [illegible]

MANUFACTURED BY [illegible] QUALITIES.
No. 1 [illegible]
No. 2 [illegible]

☞ The preparations [illegible] Packed bears the Signature [illegible]

SOUTHALL BRAND AND [illegible]
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and [illegible] for the Bombay Presidency: TREACHER and Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Lower Provinces:* [illegible] Co., Calcutta. *Agents for the N. W. Provinces:* [illegible] and Co., Umballa. *Agents for Rangoon:* [illegible] Cooper, Madras & Co. Ld. [illegible] Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. [illegible] Bradley. *Agents for Karachee and Hyderabad:* Pharmaceutical Chemist, Karachee. Powell & Co., Colaba.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

A [illegible] universally admitted [illegible] to write a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations,

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

&c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they are like magic—a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 12 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and enriching the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glands or Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the bloodand bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and [illegible] Medical jurisprudence and Toxicology.
"The Hon. Sangeeta the Excellency the Viceroy of India [illegible] Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, 1st Jan., June 3, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and NOW I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most inveterate of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
D' Mousette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and invetcrate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
170 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been prized for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians of London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
168 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
168 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive WINE
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.
* This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase, and in the bi-digestive wine of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. * — See THE LANCET, July 27 th, 1872.
Paris, Chassaing & Cº, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Cº.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor
& Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT
The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS
Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This Vinous-Elixir is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for Anæmia, Chlorosis, for Scrofulous Affections, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1345 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.
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CHAMPAGNES.

INDIA BRAND
Label
Giesler & Co
Fac-simile
at Avize,
Specially selected for TREACHER & Cº (LIMITED) BOMBAY.
Champagne.
DRY

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CASH PRICES.....Quarts Rs. 57 0 PINTS Rs. 32 0

	Per dozen. Bottles.	Per Half Bottles.
PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY.. ..... Rs.	55 0	30 0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE ..... "	65 0	37 0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE ..... "	65 0	36 0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE..... "	65 0	37 8
TREACHER'S CARTE BLANCHE ..... "	52 0	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BLESSING

OF Life is a Perfect State of Health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE as occasions arise. When the

STOMACH IS DISORDERED through over-eating or drinking, or taking unsuitable food, its corrective action is mild, speedy, and permanent. It is highly extolled and constantly recommended by eminent medical gentlemen. (*See Bill with each Bottle.*) It strikes at the

ROOT OF DISEASE, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions and impurities from the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood eradicating poisonous and feverish humours, cooling and oxygenating it.

IN FEVERISH COLDS AND ALL FEVERISH SYMPTOMS it is pre-eminently useful. Taken on going to bed it removes the stuffy sensation in the nose and permits free breathing, inducing peaceful sleep.

NO OTHER MEDICINE REQUIRED for fifteen years. Mr. YOUNG writes: "For something like fifteen years I have constantly taken your Pyretic Saline, that is to say, *every morning*. During the whole of that time I have *never taken any other medicine*, nor have I had a doctor." It is

MOST EFFICACIOUS in preventing and curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Feverishness, Scarlet and other Fevers, Small-pox, Eruptive and Skin Affections, and kindred ailments. Sold by all PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS, and by

HENRY LAMPLOUGH, LD., 9A, Old Broad St., and 113, High Holborn, LONDON, E.C.

APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at Special Rate.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

Rs. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10**, is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.
To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST AND MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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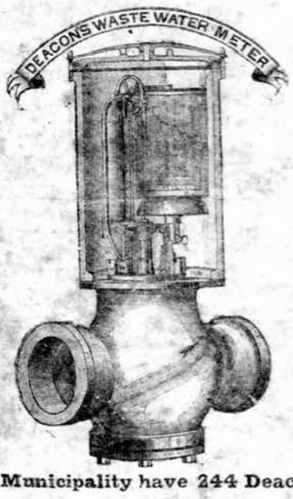

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